

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE  
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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THE  
NINETEEN - FORTY - FIVE  
YEARBOOK

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Forty-First Annual Convention

The 41st Annual Convention of  
the National Collegiate Athletic  
Association will be held at

THE NEW YORKER HOTEL  
NEW YORK CITY

JANUARY 7 - 8, 1947

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YEARBOOK OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC  
ASSOCIATION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTIETH  
ANNUAL CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS, MO., JAN. 9 - 10, 1946

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# OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1946

## HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Professor Charles W. Kennedy  
Professor William B. Owens  
Professor Philip O. Badger

## HONORARY SECRETARY-TREASURER

Professor Frank W. Nicolson

## PRESIDENT

Wilbur C. Smith, M. D.  
University of Wyoming

## SECRETARY-TREASURER

Kenneth L. Wilson  
Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

## EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

William R. Reed  
Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

## THE COUNCIL

The President and Secretary

### Vice Presidents

Professor Edward S. Parsons, Northeastern University, First District  
Director William A. Reid, Colgate University, Second District  
Dean A. W. Hobbs, University of North Carolina, Third District  
Professor George L. Rider, Miami University, Fourth District  
Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College, Fifth District  
Dr. Hubert E. Bray, Rice Institute, Sixth District  
Professor Andrew G. Clark, Colorado A. & M. College, Seventh District  
Professor R. H. Nottelmann, University of Washington, Eighth District

### Members at Large

Director Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College  
Colonel L. McC. Jones, United States Military Academy  
President T. J. Davies, Colorado College  
Director L. W. St. John, Ohio State University  
Captain Charles O. Humphreys, United States Naval Academy  
Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia  
Director Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President and Secretary

Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California  
Director J. Frederick Martin, Wesleyan University  
Professor Sam B. Shirky, University of Missouri  
Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania  
Commissioner M. S. Conner, Southeastern Conference  
Professor Karl E. Leib, State University of Iowa  
Director D. X. Bible, University of Texas

# COMMITTEES FOR 1946

(Note: The Basketball, Football, Swimming and Track and Field Rules Committees are appointed on the "rotation-district representation" plan. For those Committees the districts represented are indicated together with the years remaining in the term of appointment, including 1946. All other Committees are appointed annually from the membership-at-large.)

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
<i>Basketball Rules</i>			
1st	Ray Oosting	Trinity College	1
2nd	Louis Andreas	Syracuse University	4
3rd	Norman W. Shepard	Davidson College	2
4th	Harold G. Olsen	Ohio State University	3
5th	George R. Edwards	University of Missouri	1
6th	Eugene Lambert	University of Arkansas	2
7th	Vadal Peterson	University of Utah	3
8th	Justin M. Barry	University of Southern California	4
At Large (Vacant)			
Editor Oswald Tower, Andover Academy			
Chairman for the Year — Harold G. Olsen			

## Football Rules

1st	DeOrmond		
	McLaughry	Dartmouth College	4
2nd	Col. L. McC. Jones	U.S. Military Academy	3
3rd	W. A. Alexander	Georgia School of Technology	1
4th	H. O. Crisler	University of Michigan	1
5th	Ernest Quigley	University of Kansas	4
6th	D. X. Bible	University of Texas	2
7th	H. W. Hughes	Colorado Agricultural College	3
8th	W. O. Hunter	University of Southern California	2
At Large William J. Bingham			
	Amos	Harvard University	3
Honorary Alonzo Stagg			
	E. C. Krieger	College of the Pacific	Life
Secretary Columbus, Ohio			
Chairman for the Year — William J. Bingham			

## Swimming Rules

1st	Robert Muir	Williams College	1
2nd	Howard W. Stepp	Princeton University	4
3rd	Henry Ortland	U.S. Naval Academy	3

4th	David Armbruster	University of Iowa	2
5th	Arthur E. Eilers	Washington University	1
6th	Arthur Adamson	Texas A. & M. College	4
7th	G. W. Tompkins	Colorado Agricultural College	2
8th	John Torney, Jr.	University of Washington	3
At Large	Edward T. Kennedy	Columbia University	4
NHSF	Otis Smith		
Editor	(Vacant)		

Chairman for the Year — Edward T. Kennedy

#### *Track and Field Rules*

1st	Fred D. Tootell	Rhode Island State College	1
2nd	Emil von Elling	New York University	3
3rd	B. H. Moore	Louisiana State University	2
4th	Thomas E. Jones	University of Wisconsin	3
5th	Ralph Higgins	Oklahoma A. & M. College	4
6th	Clyde Littlefield	University of Texas	1
7th	J. E. Irish	Colorado College	2
8th	Brutus Hamilton	University of California	4
At Large	Wilbur Hutsell	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	4
NHSF	E. A. Thomas	Topeka, Kans.	
Editor	(Vacant)		

Chairman for the Year — Wilbur Hutsell

#### *Association Football Rules*

Robert H. Dunn	Swarthmore College
Douglas Stewart	University of Pennsylvania
Nicholas Bawlf	Cornell University
A. W. Marsh	Amherst College

Chairman for the Year — Robert H. Dunn

#### *(Advisory Committee)*

Burnham N. Doll	Princeton University
J. H. Nichols	Oberlin College
J. H. Schroeder	University of California
Lawrence Ludwig	University of Virginia

#### *Boxing Rules*

I. F. Toomey	University of California at Davis
C. P. Schott	Pennsylvania State College
T. M. Carruthers	University of Virginia
William J. Bleckwenn, M.D.	University of Wisconsin

George E. Little	Rutgers University
Major H. B. Pillsbury	U.S. Military Academy
Robert Fetzner	University of North Carolina
Commr. John A. Merriman, Jr.	U.S. Coast Guard Academy
DeWitt Portal	Boxing Coaches Association
Chairman for the Year —	I. F. Toomey

#### *Fencing Rules*

Frank A. Riebel, M.D.	Ohio State University
Hugh V. Alessandrini	Columbia University
Alvar Hermanson	University of Chicago
René Peroy	Harvard University
Miguel de Capriles	New York University
Chairman for the Year —	Frank A. Riebel, M.D.

#### *(Advisory Committee)*

A. A. Aurenheimer	University of Washington
George H. Breed	New York Fencer's Club
Clovis Deladrier	U.S. Naval Academy
Charles R. Schmitter	Michigan State College
Walter Langford	University of Notre Dame
Joseph Levis	Massachusetts Institute of Technology

#### *Gymnastics Rules*

Maximilian Younger	Temple University
Charles Keeney	University of California
C. G. Vavra	Colorado University
Erwin F. Beyers	University of Chicago
Ray Heidloff	University of Virginia
Chester Phillips	U.S. Naval Academy
Chairman for the Year —	Maximilian Younger

#### *(Advisory Committee)*

C. W. Graves	University of Southern California
E. R. Knollin	University of Oregon
Hartley Price	University of Illinois
Ralph Piper	University of Minnesota

#### *Ice Hockey Rules*

Albert I. Prettyman	Hamilton College
Louis F. Keller	University of Minnesota
David A. Tirrell	St. Johnsbury Academy
John Harmon	Boston University
R. F. Vaughn	Princeton University
Chairman for the Year —	Albert I. Prettyman



(Advisory Committee)

J. Murray Murdoch	Yale University
Major Robert V. Elsbury	U.S. Military Academy
J. P. Chase	Harvard University
Harry Davis	University of California
W. J. Stewart	975 Center St., Jamaica Plains, Mass.
Thomas Hines	Brookline, Mass.

*Lacrosse Rules*

Harry J. Rockafeller	Rutgers University
Thomas Dent	Dartmouth College
C. G. Mallonee	Johns Hopkins University
William H. Moore III	U.S. Naval Academy
Captain F. M. Touchtone	U.S. Military Academy
Francis L. Kraus	Hobart College
Chairman for the Year — Harry J. Rockafeller	

(Advisory Committee)

Frank W. Candee	Washington State College
Avery Blake	Swarthmore College
Robert Kesler	Exeter Academy

*Wrestling Rules*

B. R. Patterson	Kansas State College
Norman J. Daniels	Wesleyan University
Clifford Keen	University of Michigan
J. W. Hancock	Colorado State College of Education
E. F. Caraway	Lehigh University
Ray Swartz	U.S. Naval Academy
H. D. Kester	National High School Federation
Chairman for the Year — B. R. Patterson;	
Clifford Keen, acting	

(Advisory Committee)

R. J. McLean	University of Texas
C. W. Mayser	Franklin and Marshall College
James Dixon	Oregon State College
T. V. Dolan	Montana State College
L. L. Mendenhall	Iowa State Teachers College
Fendley Collins	Michigan State College
Arthur Griffith	Oklahoma A. & M. College
R. L. Carns	National High School Federation

*Basketball Tournament*

GENERAL COMMITTEE

(This committee conducts the annual N.C.A.A. Tournament.)

Harold G. Olsen	Ohio State University
George R. Edwards	University of Missouri
C. S. Edmundson	University of Washington
Edward W. Hickox	Springfield College
Chairman for the Year — Harold G. Olsen	

SELECTION COMMITTEES

*1st District*

Ray Oosting (Chairman)	Trinity College
Floyd S. Stahl	Harvard University
Merrell A. Collard	Boston University

*2nd District*

Lewis P. Andreas (Chairman)	Syracuse University
Dr. H. C. Carlson	University of Pittsburgh
Nat Holman	City College of New York

*3rd District*

Norman W. Shepard (Chairman)	Davidson College
Adolph Rupp	University of Kentucky
Gus K. Tebell	University of Virginia

*4th District*

Z. G. Clevenger (Chairman)	Indiana University
Ben Van Alstyne	Michigan State College
W. S. Chandler	Marquette University

*5th District*

George R. Edwards (Chairman)	University of Missouri
A. E. Eilers	Washington University
Clyde E. McBride	Kansas City Star

*6th District*

Eugene Lambert (Chairman)	University of Arkansas
D. X. Bible	University of Texas
H. R. McQuillan	Texas Christian University

#### *7th District*

Vadal Peterson (Chairman)	University of Utah
Harry G. Carlson	Colorado University
R. J. Gilmore	Colorado College

#### *8th District*

Justin M. Barry (Chairman)	University of Southern California
Howard A. Hobson	University of Oregon
C. M. Price	University of California

#### *Golf*

(This Committee conducts the annual N.C.A.A. Golf Tournament.)

James Hagan	University of Pittsburgh
Robert H. Kepler	Ohio State University
Benjamin F. VanAlstyne	Michigan State College
George Hall	Cornell University
Chairman for the Year — James Hagan	

#### *Tennis*

(This Committee conducts the annual N.C.A.A. Tennis Meet)

Paul Bennett	Northwestern University
Charles S. Garland	Baltimore, Md.
D. A. Penick	University of Texas
William C. Ackerman	University of California at Los Angeles
Norman Bramall	Haverford College
Chairman for the Year — Paul Bennett	

#### *Eligibility*

H. C. Willett	University of Southern California
Harold S. Wood	Oberlin College

(For each meet or tournament the faculty athletic representative of the host institution acts as a third member of the committee.)

Chairman for the Year — H. C. Willett

#### *Preservation of Records*

J. Kyle Anderson	University of Chicago
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#### *Publications*

Ralph Furey	Columbia University
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#### *Small Colleges*

Clarence P. Houston	Tufts College
Thurston J. Davies	Colorado College
C. E. Bilheimer	Gettysburg College
J. H. Nichols	Oberlin College
A. W. Marsh	Amherst College
John Truesdale	Grinnell College
N. W. Shepard	Davidson College
G. W. Shaffer	Johns Hopkins University
Chairman for the Year — J. H. Nichols	

#### *Olympic Fund*

Frank G. McCormick	University of Minnesota
Alfred Masters	Stanford University
H. Jamison Swarts	University of Pennsylvania

## ROLL OF MEMBERS

### COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: THEIR PRESIDENTS

#### First District

Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., Stanley King.  
 Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, Charles Franklin Phillips.  
 Boston College, Boston, Mass., Very Rev. Wm. Lane Keleher, S.J.  
 Boston University, Boston, Mass., Daniel L. Marsh.  
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Kenneth C. M. Sills.  
 Brown University, Providence, R. I., Henry M. Wriston.  
 Colby College, Waterville, Maine, J. S. Bixler.  
 College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., Very Rev. J. R. N. Maxwell, S.J.  
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Ernest M. Hopkins.  
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., James B. Conant.  
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., Karl T. Compton.  
 Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., Hugh P. Baker.  
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Samuel S. Stratton.  
 Northeastern University, Boston, Mass., Carl S. Ell.  
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., Homer L. Dodge.  
 Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., Carl R. Woodward.  
 Springfield College (International Y. M. C. A. College) Springfield, Mass., E. M. Best.  
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Arthur H. Hughes.  
 Tufts College, Medford, Mass., Leonard Carmichael.  
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., Admiral James Pine, Superintendent.  
 University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn., Albert N. Jorgensen.  
 University of Maine, Orono, Me., Arthur A. Hauck.  
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Harold Walter Stoke.  
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., John Schaff Millis.  
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., Victor L. Butterfield.  
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., James P. Baxter, 3rd.  
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Rear Admiral W. T. Chiverius.  
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Charles Seymour.

#### Second District

Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., J. E. Walters.  
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., John Richie Schultz.  
 Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, Dr. Harry D. Gideonse.  
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., Harry S. Rogers.  
 Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. T. J. Coughlin, S. J.  
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y., John A. Ross, Jr.  
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., Everett N. Case.  
 College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y., Harry N. Wright.  
 Colleges of the Seneca, Geneva, N. Y., John M. Potter.  
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Nicholas Murray Butler.  
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Edmund E. Day.  
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y., Very Rev. Robert I. Gannon, S. J.  
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., Theodore August Distler.  
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., Henry W. A. Hanson.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., Thomas Brown Rudd.  
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., Archibald MacIntosh.  
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y., Leonard Bliss Job.  
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., Ralph C. Hutchinson.  
 LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa., Brother Emilian.  
 Lehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa., E. K. Smiley, V. Pres.  
 Lock Haven Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa., Richard T. Parsons.  
 Manhattan College, New York, N. Y., Rev. Brother B. Thomas, P.S.C.  
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa., Rev. Raymond S. Haupt.  
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., Levering Tyson.  
 New York University, New York, N. Y., Harry W. Chase, Chancellor.  
 Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Very Rev. Joseph M. Noonan, C.M.  
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., Col. Frank K. Hyatt.  
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Ralph D. Hetzel.  
 Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., Harold W. Dodds.  
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. J., Livingston W. Houston.  
 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., Robert C. Clothier.  
 St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y., Very Rev. Wm. J. Mahoney, C.M.  
 St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa., Very Rev. John J. Long, S.J.  
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., Eugene C. Bewkes.  
 State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa., Chas. S. Swope.  
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J., H. N. Davis.  
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., John W. Nason.  
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., William P. Tolley, Chancellor.  
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., Robert L. Johnson.  
 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Benjamin P. Whittaker.  
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Major General Maxwell D. Taylor.  
 University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., Samuel P. Capen, Chancellor.  
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del., W. Owen Sypher.  
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., George Wm. McClelland.  
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., R. H. Fitzgerald.  
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Alan C. Valentine.  
 Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., Rev. Francis X. N. McGuire, O.S.A.  
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Charles E. Lawall.  
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., Robert Ferguson Galbreath.

#### Third District

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., Luther N. Duncan.  
 Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N. C., B. B. Dougherty.  
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., Right Rev. Patrick J. McCormick.  
 Citadel, The, Charleston, S. C., General Charles P. Summerall.  
 Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C., Robert Franklin Poole.  
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., John Edwin Pomfret.  
 Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., John Rood Cunningham.  
 Duke University, Durham, N. C., Robert Lee Flowers.  
 Furman University, Greenville, S. C., John L. Plyler.  
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., Lawrence C. Gorman, S. J.  
 Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., Blake E. VanLeer.  
 Howard University, Washington, D. C., Mordecai W. Johnson.  
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Isaiah Bowman.  
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., W. B. Hatcher.  
 Mississippi State College, State College, Miss., Clarence Dorman.  
 North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., J. W. Harrelson.

Presbyterian College, Clinton, South Carolina, Marshall W. Brown.  
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La., Joel L. Fletcher.  
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La., Rufus C. Harris.  
 Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Frederick D. Patterson.  
 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, U.S.N., Superintendent.  
 University of Alabama, University, Ala., Raymond R. Paty.  
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., John J. Tigert.  
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Harmon W. Caldwell, Chancellor.  
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., H. L. Donovan.  
 University of Maryland, College Park, Md., H. C. Byrd.  
 University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., B. F. Ashe.  
 University of Mississippi, University, Miss., Alfred B. Butts, Chancellor.  
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Frank P. Graham.  
 University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., Leonard T. Baker.  
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Alex. Guerry, Chancellor.  
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., James D. Hoskins.  
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., John L. Newcomb.  
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., O. C. Carmichael, Chancellor.  
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., General C. E. Kilbourne, Superintendent.  
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., John R. Hutcheson.  
 Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., Thurman D. Kitchin.  
 Washington College, Chestertown, Md., Gilbert W. Mead.  
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Francis P. Gaines.  
 Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky., Paul L. Garrett.  
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., Fred G. Holloway.  
 Xavier University, New Orleans, La., Mother M. Agatha.

#### Fourth District

Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio, E. G. Mason.  
 Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, Carey Cronis.  
 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, Frank J. Prout.  
 Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., Frederic R. Hamilton.  
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., M. O. Ross.  
 Central Michigan College of Education, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Charles L. Anspach.  
 College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, Howard F. Lowry.  
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio, Kenneth I. Brown.  
 DePaul University, Chicago, Ill., Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley, C.M.  
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., C. E. Wildman.  
 Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill., Henry T. Heald.  
 Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill., R. W. Fairchild.  
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., Herman B. Wells.  
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Paul L. Thompson.  
 Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, George A. Bowman.  
 Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Gordon K. Chalmers.  
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., Rev. P. A. Brooks, S.J.  
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Alfred H. Upham.  
 Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., John Hannah.  
 Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., John M. Munson.  
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Franklyn B. Snyder.  
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Ernest H. Wilkins.  
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Howard L. Bevis.

Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, John C. Baker.  
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, Herbert J. Burgstahler.  
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Frederick L. Hovde.  
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Virgil M. Hancher.  
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Robert M. Hutchins.  
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Raymond Walters.  
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., Rev. William J. Miller, S.J.  
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Arthur C. Willard.  
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Alexander G. Ruthven.  
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., J. I. Morrill.  
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C.  
 University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, Philip C. Nash.  
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., E. B. Fred.  
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., O. P. Kretzmann.  
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, Frank Hugh Sparks.  
 Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan, David D. Henry.  
 Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, Ill., Frank A. Beu.  
 Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Paul V. Sangren.

#### Fifth District

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Byron S. Hollinshead.  
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, Russell D. Cole.  
 Creighton University, Omaha, Nebr., Very Rev. Thomas S. Bowdern, S.J.  
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Henry G. Harmon.  
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, Samuel N. Stevens.  
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Charles E. Friley.  
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, Malcolm Price.  
 Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., M. S. Eisenhower.  
 Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla., Henry G. Bennett.  
 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., Rev. P. J. Holloran, S.J.  
 University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa, Rev. Dale D. Welch.  
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., D. W. Malott, Chancellor.  
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., F. A. Middlebush.  
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., C. S. Boucher, Chancellor.  
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., George L. Cross.  
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla., Clarence I. Pontius.  
 University of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas, William M. Jardine.  
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., Arthur H. Compton.

#### Sixth District

Baylor University, Waco, Texas, Pat M. Neff.  
 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett.  
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, Umphrey Lee.  
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, Gibb Gilchrist.  
 Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, M. E. Sadler.  
 Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, Dr. William M. Whyburn.  
 University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., Alfred Atkinson.  
 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., Arthur M. Harding.  
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, Theophilus S. Painter.  
 West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas, Joseph Abner Hill.

#### Seventh District

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, Howard S. McDonald.  
 Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col., Roy M. Green.  
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., T. J. Davies.

Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo., George Willard Frasier.

Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont., R. R. Renne, Acting President.  
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., Robert L. Stearns.  
University of Denver, Denver, Colo., Ben M. Cherrington, Chancellor.  
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M., John Philip Wernette.  
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, LeRoy E. Cowles.  
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, G. D. Humphrey.  
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, Franklin S. Harris.

#### *Eighth District*

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif., Robert A. Millikan.  
College of the Pacific, Stockton, California, Tully C. Knoles.  
Fresno State College, Fresno, Cal., Frank W. Thomas.  
George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Cal., Hugh M. Tiner.  
Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, Francis E. Cockery.  
Montana State University, Missoula, Mont., James A. McCain.  
Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore., A. L. Strand.  
San Jose State College, San Jose, Cal., Thomas W. MacQuarrie.  
Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal., Donald B. Tresidder, Chancellor.  
State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Wilson Compton.  
University of California, Robert G. Sproul.  
University of California, Berkeley, Cal.  
University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal.  
College of Agriculture, Davis, Cal.  
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, Harrison C. Dale.  
University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., Harry K. Newburn.  
University of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal., Rev. William J. Dunne, S. J.  
University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal., Rev. Chas. J. Walsh, S. J.  
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., R. B. von Kleinsmid.  
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., Lee Paul Sieg.

#### ALLIED MEMBERS

##### Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Arizona S.T.C. (Flagstaff)	Texas Technological College
Arizona S.T.C. (Tempe)	University of Arizona
Hardin-Simmons University	University of New Mexico
New Mexico A. & M. College	West Texas Teachers College
Texas College of Mines	

##### Central Collegiate Conference, comprising:

Bradley Polytechnic Institute	Michigan State College
Butler University	Michigan State Normal College
Drake University	University of Notre Dame
Loyola University	Wayne University
Marquette University	Western Michigan College

##### Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bluefield State College	St. Augustine's College
Delaware State College	St. Paul Polytechnic Institute
Hampton Institute	Shaw University
Howard University	Johnson C. Smith University
Lincoln University	Virginia State College
Morgan State College	Virginia Union University
North Carolina A. & T. College	West Virginia State College
North Carolina College	

##### Lone Star Conference, comprising:

East Texas State Teachers College	Southwest Texas State Teachers College
North Texas State Teachers College	Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College
Sam Houston State Teachers College	

##### Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Albright College	Lehigh University
Bucknell University	Muhlenberg College
Columbia University	New York University
University of Delaware	University of Pennsylvania
Dickinson College	Pennsylvania Military College
Drexel Institute	Princeton University
Franklin and Marshall College	Rutgers University
Gettysburg College	Stevens Institute
Haverford College	Susquehanna University
Johns Hopkins University	Swarthmore College
Juniata College	Ursinus College
Lafayette College	Washington College
Lebanon Valley College	Western Maryland College

##### Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Knox College
Coe College	Lawrence College
Cornell College	Monmouth College
Grinnell College	Ripon College



Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Iowa State College	University of Missouri
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Nebraska
University of Kansas	University of Oklahoma

Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Creighton University	Tulsa University
Drake University	University of Wichita
Oklahoma A. & M. College	Washington University
St. Louis University	

Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Brigham Young University	University of Wyoming
Colorado State College	Utah State Agricultural College
University of Colorado	Utah University
University of Denver	

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon State College	University of California, at Los Angeles
Stanford University	
State College of Washington	University of Idaho
State University of Montana	University of Oregon
University of California, at Berkeley	University of Southern California
	University of Washington

Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

College of Idaho	Pacific University
College of Puget Sound	Whitman College
Linfield College	Willamette University

Southeastern Conference, comprising:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute	University of Florida
Georgia School of Technology	University of Georgia
Louisiana State University	University of Kentucky
Mississippi A. & M. College	University of Mississippi
Tulane University	University of Tennessee
University of Alabama	Vanderbilt University

Southern Conference, comprising:

Clemson College	University of Maryland
College of William and Mary	University of North Carolina
Davidson College	University of Richmond
Duke University	University of South Carolina
Furman University	Virginia Military Institute
George Washington University	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
North Carolina State College	Wake Forest College
The Citadel	Washington and Lee University

Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Alabama A. & M. College	Knoxville College
Alabama State Teachers College	Lane College
Benedict College	Morehouse College
Clark University	Morris Brown College
Fisk University	Tuskegee Institute
Florida A. & M. College	Xavier University

Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

A. & M. College of Texas	Texas Christian University
Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	

Southwestern Athletic Conference, comprising:

Arkansas State College	Samuel Houston College
Bishop College	Southern University
Langston University	Texas College
Prairie View State Normal College	Wiley College

Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Arlene Christian College	Southwestern University
Austin College	Texas Wesleyan College
Howard Payne College	Trinity University
McMurry College	

Western Conference, comprising:

University of Chicago	University of Minnesota
University of Illinois	Northwestern University
University of Indiana	Ohio State University
University of Iowa	Purdue University
University of Michigan	University of Wisconsin

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

National Association of Football Commissioners.

# LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

## I. MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Wilbur Hutsell, Carl Voyles.  
 Boston College: J. P. Curley.  
 Boston University: John M. Harmon.  
 Bowdoin College: M. E. Morrell, G. D. Shay.  
 Bowling Green State University: R. H. Whittaker.  
 Citadel: J. H. Rowland.  
 Coe College: Harris A. Lamb.  
 Colgate University: Everett D. Barnes, Robert W. Gillson.  
 College of the Pacific: A. A. Stagg.  
 Colorado Agricultural College: Andrew G. Clark, Harry W. Hughes, Julius F. Wagner.  
 Colorado College: Thurston J. Davies, Ralph J. Gilmore.  
 Columbia University: Lou Little, Harry A. Scott.  
 Cornell College: Lloyd C. Dean, Paul K. Scott.  
 Cornell University: George K. James, Robert J. Kane, Ed McKeever.  
 Dartmouth College: D. O. McLaughry.  
 DePauw University: D. C. Moffett, Ray R. Neal.  
 Fresno State College: A. P. Pierson.  
 Georgia School of Technology: W. A. Alexander, Floyd Field, Blake R. Van Leer.  
 Grinnell College: Ben Douglas.  
 Harvard University: William J. Bingham.  
 Haverford College: Ray E. Randall.  
 Howard University: John H. Burr.  
 Illinois State Normal University: Howard J. Hancock.  
 Indiana University: Z. G. Clevenger.  
 Iowa State College: A. Mike Michalske, H. J. Schmidt, L. C. Timm.  
 Iowa State Teachers College: L. L. Mendenhall.  
 Kansas State College: M. F. Ahearn, H. H. King.  
 Louisiana State University: T. P. Heard, Joel Hunt, Jim Malone, James Owen, Dr. Wilbur C. Smith.  
 Marquette University: Rev. T. F. Divine, S.J., Robert H. Erskine, C. M. Jennings, Tom E. Stidham, Rev. C. J. Ryan, Stanley Lowe.  
 Massachusetts State College: Curry S. Hicks.  
 Miami University: Merlin Ditmer, Sid Gillman, George L. Rider.  
 Michigan State College: Charles W. Bachman, Francis Dittrich, Bob Friedlund, John A. Hannah, John H. Kobs, L. L. Primodig, Ralph Young.  
 Mississippi State College: C. R. Noble.  
 Montana State College: T. V. Dolan.  
 North Carolina State College: J. L. Von Glahn.  
 Northeastern University: Edward S. Parsons.  
 Northwestern University: Wesley L. Fry, Ted B. Payseur, Lynn Waldorf.  
 Oberlin College: J. H. Nichols.  
 Ohio State University: L. W. St. John, Paul Bixler, Dan Dillon, E. R. Godfrey, Carroll Widdoes, Sam T. Selby.  
 Ohio University: Don Peden.  
 Oklahoma A. and M. College: Toby Greene, Jim Lookabaugh.  
 Oregon State College: Percy P. Locey, C. V. Ruzek, A. L. Stiner.  
 Pennsylvania State College: F. L. Bentley, Mel M. Fleming, Carl P. Schott.  
 Princeton University: Charles W. Caldwell, Jr., R. Kenneth Fairman.  
 Purdue University: M. L. Clevett, Dr. Floyd R. Eastwood.

Rice Institute: H. E. Bray, Jess C. Neely.  
 Rutgers University: George E. Little, Harry J. Rockefeller.  
 Southern Methodist University: Lloyd Messersmith, Dr. E. D. Mouzin, Jr.  
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute: J. L. Cain, R. J. Cambre.  
 Stanford University: Alfred R. Masters.  
 St. Louis University: C. A. Bauman, W. C. Eberhardt, Rev. Patrick J. Holloran, Rev. F. J. O'Hern.  
 Temple University: William L. Hughes, Earl R. Yeomans.  
 Texas Christian University: Gayle Scott.  
 Trinity College: Ray Oosting.  
 Tufts College: C. P. Houston.  
 Tulane University: Horace Renegar, Henry Frnka, Forrest U. Lake, Tate C. Page.  
 Tuskegee Institute: Cleve L. Abbott, E. S. Darnahy, Charles M. Hoard, Ross Owen.  
 United States Coast Guard Academy: Cmdr. John S. Merriman.  
 United States Military Academy: Col. Earl H. Blaik, Col. G. A. Counts, Col. L. McC. Jones.  
 United States Naval Academy: Capt. C. O. Humphreys, Cmdr. W. R. Kane.  
 University of Alabama: A. B. Moore.  
 University of Arizona: Emil L. Larson, J. F. McKale, Lou Zarza.  
 University of Arkansas: Glen Rose.  
 University of Buffalo: James E. Peelle.  
 University of California: Clinton W. Evans.  
 University of California College of Agriculture: I. F. Toomey.  
 University of California at Los Angeles: Bert LaBrucherie, William G. Spaulding.  
 University of Chicago: Paul H. Derr, T. N. Metcalf.  
 University of Cincinnati: M. Charles Mileham.  
 University of Colorado: Harry G. Carlson.  
 University of Connecticut: J. O. Christian, E. G. VanBibber.  
 University of Delaware: W. D. Murray.  
 University of Denver: C. W. Hubbard, Alfred C. Nelson.  
 University of Georgia: Alfred W. Scott.  
 University of Illinois: D. G. Buscy, Ray Eliot.  
 University of Iowa: E. G. Schroeder, Dr. E. W. Anderson, Clem Crowe, Karl E. Leih.  
 University of Kansas: E. C. Quigley.  
 University of Kentucky: Merwin E. Potter.  
 University of Maryland: Gary Eppley.  
 University of Miami: Jack Harding.  
 University of Michigan: H. O. Crisler, Clarence Munn.  
 University of Minnesota: Frank G. McCormick, Dr. George Hauser, Louis Keller, Carl Nordly.  
 University of Missouri: Herbert Bunker, Sam R. Shirky.  
 University of Nebraska: A. J. Lewandowski.  
 University of New Hampshire: George M. Sauer.  
 University of New Mexico: Ted Shipkey.  
 University of North Carolina: O. K. Cornwell, C. P. Erickson, R. A. Petzer, Carl G. Snively.  
 University of Notre Dame: Rev. James Leahy.  
 University of Oklahoma: Dale Arbuckle.  
 University of Pennsylvania: H. Jamison Swarts, E. LeRoy Mercer.  
 University of Pittsburgh: James Hagan, Carl Olson.  
 University of San Francisco: M. J. Smith.  
 University of Southern California: Hugh C. Willett.  
 University of Tennessee: L. R. Hesler.



University of Texas: D. X. Bible.  
 University of Tulsa: W. E. Morris, Jr., Dr. C. I. Pontius.  
 University of Utah: Ike Armstrong.  
 University of Virginia: T. M. Carruthers, Frank J. Murray, Norton Pritchett.  
 University of Washington: R. H. Nottelmann, Ralph Welch.  
 University of West Virginia: Alden W. Thompson.  
 University of Wichita: Melvin J. Binford.  
 University of Wisconsin: Harry Stuhldreher, Guy Sundt, F. O. Holt, DeWitt A. Portal.  
 University of Wyoming: Walter S. Driskell, G. D. Humphrey, Bernard F. Oakes.  
 Valparaiso University: H. W. Moody.  
 Vanderbilt University: C. M. Sarratt.  
 Villanova College: Rev. Edward B. McKee.  
 Wabash College: R. E. Vaughan.  
 Wake Forest College: D. C. Walker.  
 Washington State College: J. Fred Bohler.  
 Washington University: William G. Bowling, F. H. Ewerhardt, Douglas V. Martin, Jr., Arthur Compton.  
 Wayne University: Joe Gembis.  
 Wesleyan University: J. Fred Martin.  
 Western Illinois State Teachers College: Wix Garner.  
 Western Maryland College: Charles W. Havens.  
 Western Michigan College: Mitchell J. Gary, John W. Gill, Charles H. Maher.  
 Williams College: A. V. Osterhout.  
 Xavier University: G. O. Wright, Theodore A. Wright.  
 Yale University: R. J. H. Kiphuth, Howard Odell, Reginald D. Root, Ivan B. Williamson.

## II. ALLIED MEMBERS

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: J. L. Whitehead.  
 Missouri Valley Conference: A. E. Eilers.  
 Southeastern Conference: Mike S. Conner, George Gardner.  
 Southwestern Conference: James H. Stewart.  
 Western Conference: K. L. Wilson, James C. Masker, William R. Reed, Gretchen Grigsby.

## III. NON-MEMBERS

Bucknell: Albert E. Humphreys, John O. Plant, A. A. Stagg, Jr.  
 Franklin College: Roy E. Tillotson.  
 Hampton Institute: Herman Neilson, Gideon E. Smith.  
 James Millikin University: Marshall Wells.  
 Kansas State Teachers College: D. A. Pierce.  
 Knox College: W. H. Saunders, Harold C. Turner.  
 Lincoln University: David D. Rains.  
 Louisiana Tech: Joe Aillet.  
 Missouri (Kirksville) State Teachers College: James Dougherty.  
 Monmouth College: Glenn E. Robinson.  
 Morgan State College: T. L. Hill.  
 Queens College: Glenn W. Howard.  
 Seton Hall College: Lt. J. R. Reitemeier.  
 Southern Illinois Normal University: William Freeberg.  
 Southern Louisiana University: Dr. J. V. Tillman.  
 Texas College of Mines: Jack C. Curtice.

University of Dayton: H. C. Baujan.  
 University of Louisville: E. C. Davis.  
 Virginia State College: H. R. Jefferson.  
 Western Reserve University: Tom Davies, Earl Shoup.  
 Youngstown College: Willard Webster.

## IV. INDIVIDUALS

Judson Bailey, A. S. Barnes & Co.  
 Will Carruthers, Memphis Press.  
 Homer F. Cooke, Jr., National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.  
 Major General William Donovan, U.S.A.  
 Art. B. Fleak, Clayton High School, St. Louis, Missouri.  
 Fred Freise, St. Louis, Missouri.  
 Brigadier General F. A. Hart, U.S.M.C.  
 Karl B. Huffine, Hammond, Indiana.  
 John L. Griffith, Jr., The Athletic Journal.  
 E. C. Krieger, N.C.A.A. Football Rules Committee, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Charles Larson, Monmouth, Illinois.  
 Ben W. Miller, American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.  
 C. L. Miller, Illinois College Conference.  
 Lowell Pratt, A. S. Barnes & Co.  
 Frank Richardson, The Athletic Journal.  
 Lt. L. T. Roberts, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Lawrence Robinson, New York World Telegram.  
 Earl Ruby, Louisville Courier.  
 Fred Russell, Nashville Banner.  
 Bernie Swanson, Minneapolis Star Journal.  
 Sec Taylor, Des Moines Register.  
 C. C. Van Dyke, Galesburg, Illinois.  
 Ed Walker, Camden, Mississippi.  
 Arch Ward, Chicago Tribune.  
 Joe Williams, New York World Telegram.  
 Ray Wolf, Graham, Texas.

## SECTION II — YEARBOOK

### REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

#### FIRST DISTRICT

EDWARD S. PARSONS, NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

INTERCOLLEGIATE athletic programs of full normal proportions are definitely on the way to being re-established among the colleges of the First District. It is evident that a considerable period of time must elapse before this process can be completed. It will be necessary first for the colleges to regain a substantial part of normal student enrollment before the freshman rule and perhaps some other eligibility rules can be reinstated.

It will also be necessary to wait until the problems of selective service and compulsory military training are solved before we can tell what the implication of this situation is for our intercollegiate athletic programs. A third factor which is difficult, if not impossible, to gauge accurately is the effect of the participation of returning veterans in our intercollegiate athletics. We have already experienced during the war years the difficulty of gauging the potential strength of college varsity athletic teams. It seems likely that with the addition of returning veterans to the rosters of our intercollegiate sports it will be extremely difficult in the immediate future to predict successfully even the potential strength of almost any college athletic squad.

The difficult war time problems of transportation are now considerably eased by the availability of charter buses. Presumably railroad transportation will become less difficult in the comparatively near future. The shortage of athletic equipment is as acute now as at any time during the war. This problem should be adjusted before long together with many other reconversion problems of industry. The majority of the colleges have been severely handicapped by the absence of members of the staff either in the service of the armed forces of the United States or in some other aspect of war work in the employ of the U.S. Government. Presumably a large part of the personnel of the college athletic and physical education departments will again be available when another college year opens in September 1946.

The clearest evidence of a change in the direction of resuming normal intercollegiate athletic schedules lies in the

fact that the large majority of the twenty-nine N.C.A.A. member colleges in the First District are definitely planning their football schedules for next year, and all or nearly all have arranged or are now arranging, their basketball schedules for the current year.

Among the post-war intercollegiate athletic problems are those connected with the growth of the commercial basketball ventures in the big sports arenas of some of our large cities. The executive committee of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics, including representatives from eight different member colleges of this Association, discussed this problem at its meeting on February 13, 1945, and voted to reaffirm the recommendation previously made by the executive committee of the Conference at a meeting held on May 18, 1944. On this date the committee took the following action which was circulated to the member colleges at that time: "The matter of playing intercollegiate basketball games at the Garden was discussed. It appeared that so far as the colleges present were concerned there was no indication of any desire to depart from the policy of playing intercollegiate contests only on home floors and under college jurisdiction, and it was voted to strongly recommend that this policy be adhered to by the members of this Conference."

The minutes of the meeting held on February 13, 1945, also included the following:

"Despite the above recommendation, some members of the Conference have participated in basketball games at Gardens or Arenas during the present season.

"In view of the above, as well as the apparent threat to the integrity and amateurism of intercollegiate athletics, this Committee strongly recommends adherence to the following policies, namely:

- "1. That colleges do not make contributions of material or information to agencies which publish forecasts of probable results of contests or such information as is helpful to gamblers.
- "2. That each institution advise its Alumni of the danger to intercollegiate athletics in this direction in order that pressure may not be brought upon colleges to play games in Arenas, Gardens, and places other than those controlled by the member institution.
- "3. That all intercollegiate contests should be played on home floors or fields and under college jurisdiction.

"It was voted to authorize the Secretary to send to each President of the member institutions the above extract

concerning gambling from the minutes of this meeting and request an expression of opinion on the policies expressed therein."

The returns on the poll of the member colleges requesting an expression of opinion on the above policies resulted as follows:

Policy No. 1—27 replies, all in favor of adherence to the policy.

Policy No. 2—26 replies, all in favor of adherence to the policy.

Policy No. 3—30 replies, 23 in favor of adherence to the policy.

- 3 disapproving of the policy,
- 1 disapproving of the policy as not pertinent to the issue,
- 3 in sympathy with the principle of the policy, but reserving a right to determine the location of games.

The annual meeting of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics was held on December 8, 1945, after the above report had been prepared and submitted. The post-war planning committee of the Conference in its report recommended that the policies referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this report be approved by the Conference. This recommendation was adopted with only one dissenting vote. It was made clear that these were Conference policies, as the Conference has no authority to establish rules, and should not be so construed as to oppose

- (a) Participation by teams representing member colleges in tournaments or championships held by any college or other amateur organization.
- (b) The playing of athletic contests on other than their home grounds in cases where there are no home facilities or where the facilities are inadequate. It was agreed that in such cases the facilities used should be controlled as the "home grounds" of one of the competing colleges.

## SECOND DISTRICT

WILLIAM A. REID, COLGATE UNIVERSITY

OPINION is general in the Second District that sports will assume great proportions for the next few years with the hope that the National Collegiate Athletic Association and other intercollegiate sports organizations will keep them on an even keel, that is to say, extensive participation without the harmful practices which existed after World War I.

Those of us who have felt the necessity of intercollegiate athletics as a contribution to the war have received much gratification in the interest shown by returning veterans. The University of Pennsylvania, through its director of athletics H. Jamison Swarts, makes a significant statement in this regard — "While it is very early in this particular phase, from the reactions of what few boys we have had back, we feel that athletics will be of material assistance to them in readjusting themselves to undergraduate life. The boys we have had thus far have been pretty high strung, in not too good shape physically, but have found that participation in football and soccer in the current season is a natural and wholesome outlet for war nerves and physical strain. Thus while many of us believed and were convinced that athletics would contribute to the war effort, we find ourselves in a position where we can contribute more in the rehabilitation of the returning veteran. Many of these boys expect and think it is our business to see that greater athletic facilities are available to them. Their experience in camps, bases, training centers, etc., in comparison to college has been very much increased, and they will require expanded facilities at various institutions."

Among colleges reporting plans for enlarged facilities are Allegheny, Colgate, Columbia, Cornell and R.P.I., which in the main are to be outdoor advantages except at Cornell University where a new gymnasium is in prospect and sometime in 1946 the institution hopes to break ground for the edifice. Another adjunct of the Cornell plant will be a new training building to be called "Jack Moakley House," which will house visiting teams and be a training house for Cornell teams.

Dean Carl P. Schott, of Pennsylvania State College, believes the postwar base of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics will be considerably broadened because of the attitude of all colleges to offer not only unusual opportunities and better facilities, but to encourage as many students as possible who are physically eligible, to participate.

Of the twenty-six colleges in the Second District reporting, the trends in athletics could be listed as follows: (1) return to a two semester basis by the majority of the colleges and universities starting with the fall of 1946; (2) the discontinuance of V-12 and NROTC Units on a wartime basis; (3) gradual return to prewar eligibility regulations: one year rule, non-transfer rule, etc.; (4) increase in the number of varsity sports, more students participating in intercollegiate competition, and a return to freshman athletics.

Several colleges that had Army trainees, such as Fordham, Hamilton, Manhattan, Niagara and Westminster report schedules arranged for the winter and spring seasons of 1946

with a return to football in the fall, the only exception being Niagara where plans are being made to resume the gridiron sport in 1947. Duquesne University does not have any athletic teams and its plans for the immediate future are indefinite.

Spectator interest, with football as the only yard stick, has been definitely on the increase. Throughout the whole district the attendance has soared to new highs, in some instances despite poor weather conditions. At the University of Pennsylvania all records were broken in the sale of season tickets for football — 24,000. While there are many evident reasons for the increased attendance, the football coaches have helped very much by their conservative optimism and in a few instances really went out on the proverbial limb.

Clarence E. Bilheimer, director of athletics of Gettysburg College, furnishes an interesting report of activities in the Middle Atlantic Conference. He advises that only one or two additional colleges were playing football this year. All the colleges with Navy Trainees started their schedules in early September and concluded them in late October. Prospects for a full return to football in 1946 are bright. In the present transition period most of the colleges will have a full basketball schedule.

Bilheimer says in part, "In our Conference we have organized two basketball leagues — two divisions — Northern and Southern. At the conclusion of the season a basketball tournament will be held. Four outstanding teams from the Conference regardless of league affiliation will be selected. This plan is along the general lines adopted at the last annual meeting of the Conference favoring tournaments and championships whenever possible. League championships are now being considered in soccer, baseball and tennis. The Middle States Atlantic track meet was held last year at Swarthmore College with that college winning the championship with ease and an unusually high point score.

"I look for a gradual resumption of all of our sports this college year and believe in 1946-1947 we will all be back on a peace time basis. We are gradually trying to centralize our various sports associations. Our Conference has adopted certain policies, holding two conventions a year, more opportunity for schedule making and more participation in the program by our own members. Among the smaller colleges in the section Swarthmore was outstanding in football in 1945. Last season Muhlenberg was outstanding in basketball and Swarthmore in track."

Cornell and Syracuse Universities have contributed important forward steps in compulsory physical education.

Director Lewis P. Andreas of Syracuse outlines the noteworthy change as a four year program of physical education instead of the prewar two year plan. All male students in the last two years are required to take either a building-up program in the gymnasium at regular classroom hours, or report for some sport each semester. This phase of the plan is essentially a carry-over sports program. Director Robert Kane, of Cornell, has announced a compulsory physical training program, three hours per week for all male undergraduates in the first two years of college. The program introduces carry-over sports with expert instruction.

### THIRD DISTRICT

A. W. HOBBS, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

A WELL rounded seasonal program in intercollegiate athletics is rapidly shaping up in this District. The year 1945 saw three of the member schools take up football again after having dropped it for the duration, and I believe that all will play a schedule in 1946. Other sports are following the same pattern.

The winter and spring meetings of the various Conferences were held as usual and peacetime regulations were, in general, reenacted. There were exceptions such as the freshman rule, and the transfer rule as applied to returning service men. There will be discussions of these matters at the year-end meetings of the Conference. Most colleges in the Third District were playing under what amounted to a suspension of the rules during the war, and it is not easy to take up exactly where we left off. There will be many vexing questions to be considered, such as "What is the status of a player who played while the rules were inoperative?" There seems to be a general feeling that the returned service man should be considered in a special category.

There were a great many Army, Navy and Marine Corps training units located on the campuses of colleges in this area. In many instances this has resulted in expanded facilities which will make possible a broader program of athletics of all forms. Also there has resulted an awakened sense of our responsibility for physical fitness on the part of our civilian students in time of peace. The service programs have done much to demonstrate what a real athletic program can do for students of all kinds. It is hoped that we will not relapse into our pre-war lacadaisical attitude in regard to the value of tough physical activity. Those in authority over athletics cannot escape some adverse criticism for the one-sided way athletics have been allowed to develop.



Football is not the only form of athletics for a good physical fitness program, and it may not even be the best. If we have football teams for advertising purposes, we need not be surprised if most people take a somewhat cynical attitude towards athletics in general. The ragging which "Main Street" alumni give each other over the results of football games is more responsible than we might imagine for the bad aspects of intercollegiate athletics, especially football. It will be interesting to see what the so-called Ivy League can do with it in their latest announcement.

There are plenty of people all over the United States who think that subsidization goes on in the Ivy League to about the same extent as in other sections, but is done with more finesse. If they can work it out so as to have no young men induced to go to college for athletic purposes they will do the whole country a service. It can be done, of course, but it cannot be done in "Big Time Football" circles. So long as we consider it a form of moral, physical and mental disgrace to lose football games, and a serious reflection on the Alma Mater, we shall have those who will use every device known to man to ship in some football talent. The trouble is, of course, that such practices generally lead to a subversion of the only reason we have for supporting colleges at all.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT

GEO. L. RIDER, MIAMI UNIVERSITY

AT THE Detroit Convention in 1941 The National Collegiate Athletic Association, the American Football Coaches Association, and the College Physical Education Association adopted resolutions to maintain programs of health and physical education, recreation and competitive athletics in every manner feasible, where not inconsistent with the demands of technical courses established as emergency measures. It was further resolved that presidents and governing boards of the institutions of higher learning in the nation be requested and urged to provide facilities and necessary curricular adjustments to provide greater time for the development of physical fitness of the youth of those institutions; and further that each institution be urged to make a complete survey as to its facilities and needs for physical education and to institute a minimum requirement of three hours per week of compulsory physical education for all students.

A general survey of the institutions in the Fourth District now reveals that practically all of the colleges and universities did a splendid job in support of the war effort

by carrying out the intent of these resolutions. Although many of the smaller colleges were forced to abandon intercollegiate athletics because of loss of coaches and a shortage of able-bodied male students, together with reduced income and transportation difficulties, practically all of them carried on with intensified intramural and physical fitness programs.

Those institutions with Navy units have been able to carry on rather complete intercollegiate sports schedules throughout the war period. Since V-J Day approximately 90% of the institutions that abandoned intercollegiate sports schedules for the duration of the war have resumed part if not all of their former sports schedules.

With the gradual return of veterans and the lifting of various restrictions, we can now anticipate the time when all institutions will have resumed pre-war programs and in many cases, expanded post-war programs. From each state in this district come reports of plans for increased facilities (Living War Memorials) and expanded programs.

During the war years practically all eligibility rules have been waived. Plans are now being made in most of the institutions of this district to return to pre-war eligibility standards in the fall of 1946. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that a return to pre-war rules, with perhaps some modifications, should be made just as soon as there are enough able-bodied male students to provide the necessary manpower for representative teams in intercollegiate competition. It is the considered judgment of not a few in this district that the returning veteran should be given every possible advantage, consistent with N.C.A.A. regulations, as far as his eligibility for intercollegiate athletics is concerned.

Some anxiety has been expressed over the turn intercollegiate athletics may take in the post-war period. From pre-war trends and recent signs it would appear that athletics in the larger universities will become bigger and bigger business, while in the small colleges athletics will continue to be an integral part of the physical education program supported not from gate receipts but in the regular college budget.

Attendance at football games during the current season will reach perhaps a new all-time high in several of the larger universities. While at some of the smaller colleges gate receipts have been abandoned because of the small difference between the take and the cost of operating the gate. The Ohio State University reports a new Ohio Stadium attendance for one season with an attendance of 382,327 compared with the previous high of 336,802 customers. Their season record of 486,468 established in 1941 was sur-

passed in 1945 with a total attendance of 544,499.

In all six states of this district there is great optimism in regard to the future of intercollegiate athletics. From each state comes word of plans for increased facilities and expanded programs. In general, the future of intercollegiate athletics looks bright. However, with the return of veterans and with expanding programs will come new problems and new dangers that will require the most careful supervision and direction. Every athletic director and promoter must regularly remind himself that if one is to promote, he must also be able to restrict.

From the University of Wisconsin comes a report of plans for an expanded program that includes a 150 pound football team and schedules for "B" teams and freshman teams in several sports. Similar expansion of programs is also being planned in numerous other places.

It has been suggested that travel restrictions have had a salutary effect on the over-all picture of intercollegiate athletics, necessitating as they have the abandonment of frills and the joy rides in luxury getting to and from the scenes of action. It has been found that men compete just as efficiently without all the extra Hollywood travel thrills. From the same quarter it is suggested that the money saved on expensive and long-distance travel can be used to much better advantage by providing travel for more men and more teams as well as in the improvement of facilities.

Basketball enjoyed a very good season in this district with Iowa University, Ohio State, and Illinois ranking one, two, three in the Western Conference standing. It was Iowa University's first undisputed basketball championship in Western Conference history. Other strong college teams in the district were DePaul of Chicago, Bowling Green, Ohio, Notre Dame, and the University of Wisconsin. The outstanding service team in the district was the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

The University of Michigan played host to the N.C.A.A. Swimming Championships on March 30 and 31 with the championship going to the Ohio State University swimmers.

The Ohio State University entertained the Golf Championships on the Ohio State University Course June 25-30 and were also winners of the championship.

Northwestern University was host for the Tennis Championships held June 25-30.

The N.C.A.A. Track and Field Championships were held at Marquette University on June 9 with the United States Naval Academy, Illinois, and Michigan finishing in that order.

The N.C.A.A. Cross-country Championships were again

held at Michigan State College on Saturday November 24 with nineteen colleges competing. Drake University the defending champion repeated by finishing five men in the first sixteen, with Notre Dame, Wisconsin and Miami finishing behind Drake in that order. The individual championship was won by Fred Feiler of Drake for his second consecutive win.

Although the quality of Western Conference football may not have been up to prewar standards, the attendance at the games shattered almost every mark on the books.

The nine teams of the Conference played before a total of 1,983,683 fans according to official figures, compared with the previous all-time record set in 1941, of 1,811,380. Two teams, Ohio State and Michigan, which were in the title fight until the final game, each played before more than half a million people, for the first time in history. The championship of the Western Conference went to Indiana for the first time in their football history. Indiana's team was undefeated, but tied once during the season.

As we return from war to peace-time athletics, some institutions may find it difficult to accept the fundamental principles and rules set forth in the Declaration of Sound Principles and Practices as stated in Article Three of the Constitution of the Association. In the past, some institutions have sought and gained membership in the N.C.A.A. in order that they might derive a certain prestige and standing among other institutions, not to mention the many privileges that go along with the payment of the annual membership dues.

It is no secret that some of these institutions now enjoying the privileges and benefits of the Association have not in the past followed, and apparently do not intend in the future to follow, the principles set down in Article Three of the Constitution. I stated in my last year's report and wish to repeat that obviously it is very unfair for institutions adhering to the N.C.A.A. code to have to compete in N.C.A.A. championships with other members of the Association who violate practically all of these principles.

A majority of the institutions holding membership in the Association have previously indicated that no institution should be permitted to compete in N.C.A.A. championships that is unwilling not only to accept but also to practice the Declaration of Sound Principles and Practices as set down in Article Three of the Constitution. It would seem, therefore, as we now return to peace-time competition that the N.C.A.A. should take whatever measures seem necessary to insure fair competition in all championships sponsored by the Association. If adequate measures are not taken now,

the National Collegiate Athletic Association will soon lose much of its influence in the field of amateur intercollegiate athletics.

#### FIFTH DISTRICT

H. H. KING, KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

**A**N UP-SURGE of interest in intercollegiate athletics, measured by a marked increase in attendance at games, is very apparent in this district. Evidence substantiates the belief that the concern of the public regarding athletics is far greater today than it has been at any time during the past few years. Statistics of attendance records have not been available for full study, but it seems that an increase of about 25 percent is a fair estimate for this area. That heightened public interest is general is evidenced by the fact that attendances are larger even for games not involved in determination of championships. These facts appear to verify the prophecies made by many that athletics would thrive after the war.

Sentiment has been developing in this area regarding eligibility rules under which our different conferences work. It is assumed that all conferences operate under the general rules established by the N.C.A.A. but the eligibility rules of the various conferences often read differently. In the Fifth District the question has arisen, "Is it not possible for all our well-known conferences to adopt the same rules under which we conduct our athletic contests? If it is impossible to employ exactly the same rules, could they not be altered to bring out greater similarity in regulations than is found in those under which these different conferences now operate?"

A common basis of athletic participation could well be set up. The present procedures vary widely for different sections of the country. It seems to be generally accepted by the conferences that all forms of participation by men in uniform shall not be counted. In many districts an athlete may be transferred from one institution to another and participate in athletics at both institutions the same season. Furthermore, if he is in the uniform of the Navy, this participation shall not be counted against his three years of participation. It would seem that a man enrolled in the Navy and taking regular courses in the school for which he plays should have all such participation counted and, if transferred, should not be permitted to play in both schools during the same season.

The rule barring freshmen from athletic participation, at

present not in operation, will no doubt be re-established early. It is one of the best rules ever adopted, but it is questionable if all conferences are in a position to apply this rule during the coming year.

Another question which appears to the writer is, "Is it possible to set up a commissioner of athletics who could and would be expected to see that the various conferences of the whole country operate under the same general rules and regulations and who would have the authority to bar from further athletic participation any school or conference which persists in refusing to follow an accepted code of rules?"

A number of conferences in this district abandoned athletic participation during the war. As their enrollment of men increases, these colleges, which were so seriously handicapped throughout the war years, are expected to resume their intercollegiate athletic programs.

#### SIXTH DISTRICT

H. E. BRAY, THE RICE INSTITUTE

**S**INCE the last report from this district was written, the Southwest has suffered the untimely loss of two of its most active figures, both of whom were intimately connected with this association:

Professor J. S. McIntosh, of Southern Methodist University, died on August 26, 1945. He had been in poor health for several months but had maintained full activity nearly to the last. He had represented Southern Methodist University in athletic affairs since the opening of that institution and had represented the sixth district as Vice President of the Association for many years. He exerted a fine influence in intercollegiate athletics in the southwest for approximately thirty years.

James W. St. Clair, also of Southern Methodist University, died suddenly on May 4, 1945. Besides being head of the department of physical education at the University, he was Executive Secretary of the Southwest Conference, Chairman of the Basketball Rules Committee, and member of the Basketball Tournament Committee of the N.C.A.A. Through his activity in the organization of the Southwest Football Officials Association, he was responsible for installing the excellent system for developing a large body of competent athletic officials which is now operating effectively. He was a man who was held in high esteem and affection by all who knew him.

The Southwest Conference is once more operating at full strength with seven members, Baylor having resumed intercollegiate football in 1945. Most of the members are expect-



ed to have entirely representative teams in all major sports, including track and baseball, in 1946. On the other hand, the institutions of this district which are not members of the N.C.A.A., having dropped intercollegiate athletics at the beginning of the war, are still inactive. Except for Baylor's return to intercollegiate football, there is no change in the situation. But, it is evident that the season of 1946-47 will see marked progress toward normal activity throughout the district. The conferences which have been temporarily inoperative are now reorganizing and will soon be ready to announce their plans. It would not be surprising to find activity resumed at pre-war levels throughout the Southwest by September, 1946. A bountiful supply of athletic material is expected at that time — a considerable part consisting of returning service men.

The results of competition in the Southwest Conference are as follows. The 1944 football championship was won by Texas Christian University after a season of surprises and upsets. No team in the conference remained undefeated. T.C.U. therefore represented the conference in the Cotton Bowl on January 1, 1945, where they met the undefeated team of the Oklahoma A & M College, with results more upsetting than surprising. Competition in basketball was as keen as usual, Rice Institute winning the championship without a defeat in Conference play. The track championship was again won rather easily by the University of Texas, who also won the baseball championship.

The sudden collapse of both Germany and Japan, though cause for rejoicing, has taken the colleges by surprise. Possibly this is all for the best, as it forces them to concentrate on the solution of problems of urgent importance and prevents them from trying to tackle anticipated or imagined problems of the uncertain future. One of the main problems to be solved is that of providing the returned service man in college with the opportunity for living a normal college life. It is clear that athletic participation for such men will play a considerable part in solving the main problems. But athletic participation must be regulated in order to avoid the evils which followed in the wake of 1918, evils which were then traceable to the desire on the part of many institutions to get into the sports limelight without regard for the educational interests of the students they intended to care for.

The nation wide poll conducted by the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association makes it plain that the colleges of the country are disposed, on the average, to allow returning service men the greatest of freedom with regard to athletic participation. It appears, however, that the members of the Southwest Conference, along with the other well

known conferences, intend to stop short of any measure of freedom which might tempt the returning service man to place his athletic career before his education.

For example, they seem to believe that if the war interrupted his college career, he should be encouraged to return to his original college if he is to continue and complete the course of study he originally planned. But it is no simple matter to set up rules which will accomplish the desired results without injustice in some cases. There is the case in which a student, who has already participated in athletics before going into the armed forces, changes his mind as to the course of study he wishes to pursue. The question then arises — Is he to be penalized, in exercising the right to transfer to another institution, by being deprived of all or part of his athletic eligibility?

This is merely a sample of the questions to which a conference should try to find the right answers. It is interesting to note that some of the representatives of the Southwest Conference doubt the wisdom of attempting to draw up a set of regulations which will cover all cases. They believe that it may be better first to agree on certain general principles based on sound ethical standards and then to settle individual cases that may arise by special vote of the conference members. This might be a costly and troublesome procedure but, at the same time, it might be more practical than an attempt to frame an elaborate system of laws which would be fair and just and also applicable to all varieties of cases.

The Southwest Conference expects to confront some puzzling legislative problems in the near future but is hopeful of solving them satisfactorily. The task involved will be materially lessened for the reason that the conference has recently completed a reorganization under which its affairs will, to a great extent, be conducted through the office of a permanent Executive Secretary. To fill this new position, the conference has chosen Mr. James H. Stewart, formerly Director of Athletics at Southern Methodist University.

#### SEVENTH DISTRICT

RALPH J. GILMORE, COLORADO COLLEGE

THE Seventh District includes the states of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Within this vast mountain area there are twenty-five institutions of collegiate rank which conduct athletic programs of varying degrees of completeness. Thirteen are members of accredited conferences. Twelve have individual membership in N.C.A.A.

During the year just passed seven institutions carried on a complete football schedule. Of these, three had units in the Navy-Marine training program. Interest in the game was unusually high with attendance records approaching those of prewar years.

Basketball promises an almost complete return to prewar schedules. Track and baseball show evidence of a like recovery.

Eligibility regulations for all institutions here followed the pattern established by those having military units. Conferences are in process of determining times for return to prewar status and techniques for evaluation of military competition and the attendant problems of migration. There are reasons to believe that 1946 may be a normal year. Certainly by 1947 athletics will be back in stride, occupying its accepted position in the educational program.

In order to maintain satisfactory relations with the National Association, District Seven has its own district organization. Following the principle that the interests of all may be served best by a distribution of responsibilities, a district vice-president is nominated each year from a different member institution. By predetermined rotation the representative of each institution has an intimate acquaintance with national affairs once each twelve years. The conferences send delegates each year in addition to such of their members as may be active officers. The district has meetings from time to time to discuss problems pertinent to its members and to make recommendations to the national body. An executive committee has charge of interim affairs. This committee is composed of the active Seventh District Vice President, the person who will be recommended for the vice presidency for the ensuing year, and two faculty representatives elected by the member institutions. A vote is taken each year on preferences for membership on national rules committees. The district representative presents the results of this ballot as the district recommendation to the body which names rules committees. Without exception the nominees of the district have become the appointed persons.

Throughout the district, increased interest is being evidenced in organized games in and out of schools below the collegiate level. Many collegians are being asked to direct these programs. Whether the colleges should take cognizance of this movement or not is debatable but it augurs well for a sport minded collegiate population in the future.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT

R. H. NOTTELMANN, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

**D**URING the past year the effect of the war on intercollegiate athletics was probably felt more in the Pacific Coast area than in any other part of the country. For a considerable period prior to the Japanese surrender the tempo of the Pacific war had increased tremendously. This condition caused such a critical situation in transportation that the opportunities of obtaining travel accommodations for athletic teams were accordingly reduced in the major sports and practically cancelled in all minor sports. Moreover, the only institutions able to field representative teams in major sports were those having Navy programs, and they constituted a relatively small proportion of the institutions normally engaging in competition.

The outlook has changed radically since the end of hostilities in the Pacific. All ten members of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference are engaging in some football competition this fall compared with only four so competing during the 1944 season. All member schools have set up a full schedule in minor sports. Most of the independent colleges which discontinued major sports during the war period have announced their intention of resuming a normal intercollegiate athletic program with the beginning of 1946. Public interest in intercollegiate athletics, as attested by increased attendance at football games, has also increased over last year.

All colleges and universities on the Pacific Coast are experiencing a substantial influx of veterans and increases in enrollment for the fall term. The transition from a wartime to a peacetime operation by the institutions which competed throughout the war period and the problems incident to the resumption of athletics by those which did not compete during the war, have both resulted in a condition in which dominant competitors are the exception and comparative records are misleading. So-called upsets in intercollegiate competition have consequently appeared almost to be the rule rather than the exception. All indications are, however, that by the beginning of 1946 the athletic situation at all institutions will have approached the normal and with it a solution of the problems incident to the transition period.

## REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

There are two committees for soccer, one on playing rules the other Association Football Rules. These committees are made up of the same members except that the chairman of one does not serve on the other. These committees hold joint meetings.

Inasmuch as the Association Football rules are international rules, and meetings of the international committee and changes to rules have been frozen during the war there are no rules changes or further matters to report.

ROBERT H. DUNN, Swarthmore College,  
*Chairman.*

### BASKETBALL

THE most significant item which the Basketball Rules Committee has to report is the loss of Chairman James W. St. Clair of Southern Methodist University. Jim St. Clair passed away at his home in Dallas, Texas, on May 4, 1945. Serving as representative on the Committee since 1935, and as chairman for three years, his influence has been widely felt. The honest, diplomatic way in which he handled the affairs of the national committee has been a big factor in keeping the various elements of the committee "on the beam" and dedicated to the best interests of basketball. Jim's passing is a great loss to basketball, and leaves a void in the hearts of his many friends.

With the passing years, basketball has pretty much "grown up" in the matter of rules. Fewer and fewer rules changes seem indicated. Last year, for example, the only rules change of any consequence was that which provides for an "officials" time out at about four minutes from the end of each game, after which no player who is withdrawn from the game may re-enter unless the game should go into an over-time period. This change was directed at the abuse of the unlimited substitutions rule by means of "shuttle substitution" — a practice which resulted in 18 to 20 substitutions in the last three minutes of some games. Your

rules committee was sure that had this maneuver gone unchecked, basketball would suffer a serious drop in spectator and player appeal — hence the change. All other changes are essentially editorial in character — clarifying or changing of wording, with no change in meaning.

The Basketball Committee is thoroughly cognizant of the threat to our game which gambling raises — and while it can not "pass a law" which will eliminate this rotten business, it is committed to the job of discouraging and combatting gambling by every means at its command.

H. G. OLSEN, Ohio State University,  
*Chairman Basketball Rules Committee.*

### THE 1945 BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

BECAUSE of the success of the previous season, the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament was held in Kansas City and New York, two hot beds of basketball interest, and once again the public evidenced its interest in this tournament by coming out in greater numbers than ever before. The attendance at Kansas City surpassed that of the previous year, as did the attendance in Madison Square Garden in New York.

While each of the eight districts of the N.C.A.A. were represented, the war situation unfortunately made it impossible for the Committee to secure the one strongest team in each instance. In spite of this, the games were well attended and hotly contested, and the tournament was in every respect a decided success.

Mr. Reaves E. Peters, commissioner of officials for the Big Six Conference, assisted by George R. Edwards of the University of Missouri, again handled the Western Playoffs which were held at the Municipal Auditorium at Kansas City.

The Eastern Playoff and Final Game in New York were handled by A. B. Nixon, graduate manager of athletics at New York University, assisted by the late J. W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist University, chairman of the National Rules Committee.

The Tournament Committee was again assisted in every way by acting President Ned Irish of the Madison Square Garden.

The smooth operation of both the Eastern and Western Playoffs is a tribute to the managerial ability of the men who were directly in charge of these events. The tragic death of J. W. St. Clair is a loss which will be keenly felt by every man who has had anything to do with the National Colleg-

iate Basketball Tournament. He has been one of its staunch supporters from the time of its inception in 1939 and I am sure all members of the N.C.A.A. Tournament Committee will feel a deep personal loss in his passing.

H G. OLSEN, Ohio State University,  
*Chairman, Basketball Tournament Committee.*

#### *Eastern Playoff*

NEW York University's basketball team triumphed over Ohio State University in the Eastern N.C.A.A. Playoff at Madison Square Garden, 70 to 65, with one of the most sensational finishes in the history of the seven year old tournament.

The Violet five was ten points behind the Big Ten quintet with only two minutes remaining to play and even die-hard New York fans had counted out any chance for N.Y.U. to get back within striking distance. However, the Gotham outfit rose to the occasion and roared back to thrill the 18,161 spectators and tie the count and then go on to win from the Buckeyes in the over-time.

In the consolation game the University of Kentucky team downed the Tufts College Navy-manned squad, 66 to 56.

N.Y.U. had won from Tufts 59 to 44 and Ohio State from Kentucky by 45 to 37 in the qualifying round.

The Violet win over the Buckeyes was truly an amazing triumph. Coach Howard G. Cann of N.Y.U. turned in a masterful job in his handling of the Violet players during the exciting final minutes. Ohio had been out in front almost all the way and as the second half approached its close it seemed doubtful that the Violet had enough to check the skill and aggressiveness of the Middle Westerners. Coach Cann's charges capitalized on the break that came when Ohio's stellar Arnold Risen left the game on fouls and from there on things began to happen with the New Yorkers staging a wild scramble of running, scoring and substituting right up to the final gong.

Ohio State enjoyed a grand court reputation with 14 wins against only four defeats. The Scarlet were the Big Ten runner-up in 1945 and had taken the crown the year previous. This, along with the experience of the 1944 N.C.A.A. tournament, had given the Buckeyes the edge in the pre-game analysis. N.Y.U., although possessing a fine second half record, had dropped seven games on a 20 game schedule. Also Ohio had five veterans on hand from the N.C.A.A. event of the previous year. Coach Harold Olsen's Ohio club tallied

957 points and held their rivals to 727 during its regular campaign for one of the best records in the 23-year old career of Coach Olsen.

N.Y.U. had a fairly easy time with Tufts in the qualifying section while State was pitted against the crack Kentucky outfit. On the basis of this win over the Wildcats Ohio easily ranked the Violet as the choice to win the N.C.A.A. Eastern playoff, and the game proceeded that way with State in front at half-time 36 to 34. Gradually in the second stanza the Olsen-coached five drew away and the picture took on a definite Scarlet tinge.

When the score hit 62 to 52, with the clock showing two minutes left and pivot Risen leaving, the Violet loosed the fireworks. Marty Goldstein, a reserve, started the barrage with a long set shot. Then freshman center Adolf Schayes followed with a pair of free throws and added insult to injury by tapping in a rebound. The Violet had closed the gap to only four points with one minute and fifteen seconds left. It still appeared hopeless.

Schayes, of the Hall of Fame team, used his 6 feet 5½ inches to tip in another rebound to cut the margin to two points as 43 seconds remained. N.Y.U. fouled and Ohio's Paul Huston elected to try for the goal. Huston missed and Schayes grabbed the rebound and whipped the ball to Don Forman, N.Y.U. diminutive right forward, who let go a long set shot which dropped through the net to give the Violets a 62 to 62 tie with Ohio, and only twenty-six seconds left to play. Coach Cann's pupils tightened and played for the overtime.

In the overtime the tension was at its peak. No one in the immense Madison Square Garden audience remained seated and there was great excitement on both benches among the coaches and substitutes. The play was at an extremely fast tempo and the players used every court trick and strategy in the book to outwit one another. N.Y.U. was in high spirits after its climactic finish in the regular session and the New Yorkers found new stamina in the extra period. Ohio State felt the loss of its great star Risen, who had scored 26 points single-handed before leaving the game.

Schayes scored for N.Y.U. when the period was ten seconds old. Rodney Caudill gave the Buckeyes renewed hope when he dribbled the length of the court smack through the Violet team to throw in a lay-up to give the game its seventh tie. Don Grate put the Columbus team in front with a free toss. N.Y.U.'s Al Grenert, Forman and Schayes crashed



through with three goals on passes from Sid Tanenbaum and to put the game on ice and win 70 to 65.

A total of 51 fouls were called on both teams and both teams displayed aggressive basketball from start to finish. Risen with 26 points and Warren Amling with 10 points, were the high men for State. For the victors, Sid Tanenbaum's 13 points, Schayes' 14 and Frank Mangiapane's 10 points, headed the eight Violet scorers.

The first game saw the Kentucky Wildcats hold off a spirited Tufts College contingent. Kentucky held a 24 to 23 edge at the half. The Navy V-12 lads from Medford, Mass. threw a scare into the more seasoned Kentucky players for a few minutes but added experience told the story in the end with Kentucky winning 66 to 56. Wilbur Schu notched 21 points for Kentucky and Buddy Parker scored 14. For the District I representatives, Bob Skarda and Jim Cumiskey sparked the team. Skarda had 20 points while Cumiskey put on a star floor game. Kentucky sewed up the game early in the second half after a slow start in the opening period.

N.Y.U. and Ohio State gained the Eastern final with two different types of games in the qualifying round played before 15,584 basketball fans. The Violet piled up twenty-four goals and eleven fouls against the smaller Tufts College five to triumph 59 to 44. The N.Y.U. club was never in danger as long as Mr. Skarda and Mr. Cumiskey of the V-12 outfit did not hit too successfully. Kentucky bowed to the snappy and aggressive Ohio State team in a game that witnessed Coach Harold Olsen's talented Scarlet outfit continually outmaneuvering and outrunning the Wildcats to win 45 to 37.

The smoother N.Y.U. offense employed Al Grenert, Sid Tanenbaum and Center Adolph Schayes to do the major scoring against Tufts. Skarda of the Jumbos helped himself to 15 points against the Knickerbocker team while his teammate Cumiskey tallied 14 points.

In the Ohio-Kentucky tilt, Grate and Caudill shared the high scoring honors for the Buckeyes while Jack Tingle's 11 points were tops for Kentucky.

The players, reserves, coaches and managers of the Ohio State, Kentucky and Tufts squads received handsome N.C. A.A. watch charms while the New York University squad received watches following their game with Oklahoma Aggies in the East-West final three nights later.

The scores follow:

## Eastern Playoff

### First Game

New York University (59)						Tufts College (44)					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Grenert, f	5	4	2	0	12	Skarda, f	7	3	1	5	15
Forman, f	3	2	0	1	6	Moran, f	0	0	0	3	0
Sarath, f	0	1	0	2	0	Walz, f	2	0	0	1	4
Schayes, c	6	3	1	1	13	Burgbacher, c	3	2	2	1	8
Most, c	0	3	3	1	3	Johnson, c	1	5	1	2	3
Benanti, c	0	0	0	0	0	Cooney, g	0	0	0	4	0
Tanenbaum, g	7	4	3	3	17	Cumiskey, g	6	4	2	3	14
Mangiapane, g	2	5	2	3	6						
Walsh, c	1	1	0	1	2						
	24	23	11	12	59		19	14	6	20	44

OFFICIALS — James Beiersdorfer and Glenn Adams

### Second Game

Ohio State (45)						Kentucky (37)					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Grate, f	5	9	5	3	15	Tingle, f	5	2	1	0	11
Sims, f	1	0	0	0	2	Schu, f	2	5	4	4	8
Dugger, f	0	1	0	2	0	Parker, f	0	3	0	0	0
Caudill, f	5	6	4	5	14	Campbell, c	2	5	2	4	6
Snyder, f	0	0	0	0	0	Vulick, c	0	3	2	0	2
Risen, c	4	3	1	5	9	Parkinson, g	1	6	5	3	7
Huston, g	2	1	1	2	5	Stough, g	1	3	1	4	3
Amling, g	0	4	0	4	0	Sturgill, g	0	0	0	3	0
	17	24	11	21	45		11	27	15	18	37

OFFICIALS — Edward J. Boyle and Tut Melman

### Eastern Consolation Game

Kentucky (66)						Tufts (56)					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Parker, f	6	5	2	4	14	Skarda, f	8	6	4	1	21
Allin, f	0	0	0	0	0	Matthews, f	0	0	0	0	0
Schu, f	10	1	1	3	21	Moran, f	4	1	1	2	9
Tingle, f	0	0	0	0	0	Walz, f	0	1	1	1	1
Campbell, c	3	2	1	0	7	Andersson, f	0	0	0	0	0
Vulick, c	4	5	5	2	13	Burgbacher, c	4	5	2	2	10
Parkinson, g	4	2	1	2	9	Johnson, c	0	4	1	2	1
Durham, g	0	0	0	0	0	Cumiskey, g	3	3	2	1	8
Stough, g	0	1	1	1	1	Cooney, g	1	7	5	4	7
Sturgill, g	0	2	1	5	1	Beers, g	0	0	0	0	0
	27	18	12	17	66	Giordano, g	0	0	0	0	0
						Walker, g	0	0	0	0	0
						Dougherty, g	0	0	0	0	0
							20	27	16	13	56

OFFICIALS — Tut Melman and Glenn Adams

# Eastern Playoff Final Game

† New York U. (70)						Ohio State (65)					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Greenert, f	2	5	2	3	6	Grate, f	2	3	2	4	6
Benanti, f	0	0	0	1	0	Sims, f	2	4	3	3	7
Forman, f	4	2	2	2	10	Snyder, f	0	0	0	0	0
Schayes, c	5	8	4	4	14	Dugger, f	1	5	2	5	4
Walsh, c	2	3	2	5	6	Caudill, f	3	1	1	3	7
Most, c	1	1	0	2	2	Risen, c	8	3	10	5	26
Tanenbaum, g	5	3	3	2	13	Huston, g	2	3	1	5	5
Mangiapan, g	7	5	3	4	17	Amling, g	5	2	0	1	10
Goldstein, g	1	0	0	2	2						
	27	27	16	25	70		23	21	19	26	65

† OVERTIME GAME (62-62)

OFFICIALS — Edward Boyle and James Beiersdorfer

GEORGE L. SHIEBLER, New York University,  
Publicity Chairman, Basketball Tournament Committee.

# Western Playoff

THE Oklahoma Aggies, boasting one of their best teams in several seasons, had too much finesse for the University of Arkansas and the Cowboys defeated the Porkers, 68 to 41 for the Western N.C.A.A. Championship before approximately 7,000 fans in the finals of the two-day tournament at Municipal Auditorium in Kansas City.

Oregon University triumphed over Utah University, last year's N.C.A.A. champions, 69 to 66 for third place. The Aggies defeated Utah 62 to 37, and Arkansas edged out the Webfoots, 79 to 76, in one of the wildest scoring games ever witnessed in the Auditorium to advance to the western finals.

Three records were broken in the Oregon-Arkansas free scoring contest. Scores were highest for winning and losing teams in tournament history, and the total of 155 topped the 119 total set by Dartmouth-North Carolina in 1941 when the Redskins won, 60 to 59.

Coach Henry Iba's Cowboys led virtually all the way in the title game.

The Aggies made few mistakes and had one of the classiest teams ever to play in the Western N.C.A.A. Championship. The team from Stillwater, Oklahoma maintained a 19-point lead at the halfway mark which it held most of the last half.

The Razorbacks concentrated their efforts on Bob Kurland, 7-foot Aggie center in the first half, but the big boy, who is one of the best ball handlers in basketball, spent most of his time "feeding" Doyle Parrack, brilliant guard, who potted six field goals and added a free throw for thirteen points.

The Aggies controlled the sphere from the very start and put up such a strong defense that the Porkers were forced to shoot from long range and the results were not effective. It was the smooth and consistent play of the Aggies which amazed the fans. Those Cowboys made few, if any, wrong moves on the floor and with Kurland doing a great job of rebounding and passing off, the Aggies had all the answers.

Captain Kurland grabbed the ball off the board and instead of pivoting to shoot would simply pass to one of his teammates. Then an Aggie would let go for a 2-pointer. It marked the third time in four games this season the Stillwater, Okla., quintet defeated its rivals, but the margin this time was greater than at any other time.

Sparking the offense for the newly crowned titlists were Captain Kurland, an answer to any coaches prayer; Cecil Hankins, and Doyle Parrack. This trio accounted for fifty-one of the tallies. Kurland collected fifteen points; Hankins twenty-two and Parrack bagged fourteen.

Oregon had to stage a last half spurt for third honors. When the Ducks left the floor at intermission Utah was out in front, 38 to 30, but Oregon, noted all season long for its last half play, did not lose any time in overtaking the Indians for ultimate triumph.

But the game which stunned Kansas City's basketball patrons occurred between Oregon and Arkansas.

Both teams went over the seventy mark and fans were busy trying to keep up with the big score board at the south end of the Auditorium. The teams maintained a 3.8 points a minute pace over the 40-minute period and through the first half averaged four points a minute with an 81 total.

The game started out as if the Razorbacks would make a rout of it. When half time came around the team from the Southwest Conference enjoyed what appeared to be a comfortable margin, 47 to 34.

With nine minutes elapsed in the final period Arkansas still led, 59 to 53, and with only five minutes remaining the Porkers still held a 5-point advantage, 71 to 66. Then the never-say-quit Oregonians rallied and the score was knotted at 72-all with four minutes to go. It took Oregon exactly thirty-six minutes to overtake its foe.

The score was knotted twice after that, 74-all and 76-all before Bill Flynt put the clincher on it for the Porkers in the closing minute of play with a field goal and a free toss.

Oregon outscored Arkansas from the field, marking up 32 baskets to 30 for the Porkers, but the latter tallied nineteen times from the white chalk line to 12 for the west coast outfit.

Dick Wilkins was high scorer of this record breaking

scoring game with ten field goals and three free throws for 23 points. Captain Bob Hamilton chipped in with twenty Oregon tallies. For Arkansas Ocie Richie tallied thirteen; Mike Schumchyk, 20; George Kok, towering 6-foot, 10" center, 22; and Earl Wheeler, 12.

### Western Playoff First Game

Oklahoma — 62				Utah — 37			
	FG	FT	F		FG	FT	F
Hankins, f	5	1	3	Dorton, f	3	1	0
Wylie, f	0	0	1	Hamblin, f	2	1	2
Kern, f	2	3	2	Satterfield, c	4	6	2
Kurland, c	14	0	2	Barnes, c	0	0	0
Halbert, c	0	0	1	Howard, g	4	3	4
Williams, g	4	0	3	Keil, g	0	0	0
Parks, g	1	0	1				
Parrack, g	3	0	2		13	11	8
Johnson, g	0	0	0				
	29	4	15				

OFFICIALS—Curtis (Ft. Worth); McLarney (Seattle)  
HALF SCORE — Oklahoma, 22; Utah, 12.

### Second Game

Oregon — 76				Arkansas — 79			
	FG	FT	F		FG	FT	F
Stamper, f	0	0	2	Richie, f	6	1	2
Berg, f	3	2	4	M. Schumchyk, f	7	6	4
Wilkins, f	10	3	2	Kearns, f	0	0	1
Smith, f	4	3	3	Kok, c	9	4	2
Hays, c	3	1	3	Jolliff, c	0	2	0
Bartelt, g	3	1	5	Flynt, g	3	3	3
Hamilton, g	9	2	2	F. Schumchyk, g	0	1	0
	32	12	21	Wheeler, g	5	2	0
					30	19	12

OFFICIALS — Lance (Pittsburgh, Kansas), Smith (Salt Lake City)  
HALF SCORE — Oregon, 34; Arkansas, 47

### Western Playoff Final Game

Oklahoma A & M — 68				Arkansas — 41			
	G	FT	F		G	FT	F
Hankins, f	8	6	1	Richie, f	2	0	0
Kern, f	3	0	2	Byles, f	1	0	1
Kurland, c	6	3	3	M. Schumchyk, f	1	2	3
Halbert, g	0	0	1	F. Schumchyk, f	0	0	1
Williams, g	2	3	2	Kearns, f	1	1	2
Parks, g	1	0	1	Kok, c	4	4	2
Parrack, g	7	2	1	Jolliff, c	0	0	3
Wylie, g	0	0	0	Flynt, g	5	1	2
	27	14	11	Copeland, g	0	1	0
				Wheeler, g	2	0	3
					16	9	17

HALF SCORE — Oklahoma A & M 36; Arkansas, 17  
OFFICIALS — McLarney (Seattle), Smith (Salt Lake City)

### Western Playoff Consolation Game

Oregon — 69				Utah — 66			
	G	FT	F		G	FT	F
D. Smith, f	0	1	0	Dorton, f	11	2	4
Berg, f	3	3	5	Hamblin, f	1	3	4
Wilkins, f	9	3	3	Barnes, f	2	0	2
Stamper, f	1	0	0	Satterfield, c	9	2	3
Hays, c	6	2	2	Keil, g	1	2	2
Allen, c	0	0	0	Howard, g	4	1	4
Hamilton, g	3	6	1				
Kotaik, g	0	0	0		28	10	19
Hoffme, g	4	2	1				
	26	17	12				

HALF SCORE — Utah 38; Oregon, 30  
OFFICIALS — Curtis (Fort Worth), Lance (Pittsburgh)

PAUL O'BOYNICK, Kansas City Star.

### FINAL PLAYOFF

Oklahoma A & M's star defense tactics bottled up New York University's fast breaking offensive strategy in the classic East-West final of the 1945 National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament to give the husky Western regional titleholders a 49 to 45 victory over the Violet.

Bob Kurland and Co. checked N.Y.U.'s passing game and kept the Gothamites throttled inside by grabbing off passes outside. Kurland was the game's standout star with 22 points and a 100% rating for defensive play.

N.Y.U. reached the Eastern pinnacle by winning from Ohio State and Tufts in the Eastern regionals while the Aggies downed Utah, defending N.C.A.A. titleholders, and Arkansas to gain the final of the seventh annual N.C.A.A. championship tournament.

A crowd of 18,035 witnessed the smart Kurland and his mates outscore the Violet from the floor by 22 to 17. In the free toss department the Eastern team was tops by two fouls to five for the Aggies.

In a crackerjack preliminary game the N.Y. District Coast Guard team rallied to pull even at 50 to 50 in the second half and then go on to beat Valley Forge Army Hospital, 60 to 55 in the overtime. It was the third and rubber meeting between these two star service teams.

The N.C.A.A. tournament committee presented championship and runner-up trophies and watches to the two college squads and leather traveling kits to the service teams. The awards were presented by Kenneth L. "Tug" Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer of the N.C.A.A.

Kurland was the winner of the "valuable player" gold medal voted by a committee of Metropolitan Basketball



Writers. Kurland was the standout choice for this selection. He dominated the play of the Aggies throughout from whistle to whistle and netted ten field goals on twenty tries and two successful foul goals in four attempts. Of far more importance was his almost complete domination of action under both baskets.

The Aggie "giant" planted himself in the right spot every time a N.Y.U. rally started and during the highly exciting contest between the Eastern and Western division champions, Kurland saw that he and his Aggie teammates had possession of the ball at least three quarters of the entire playing time. The Aggies were too strong for the New York five especially with their airtight defense. N.Y.U.'s shots from the outside went amiss and there were too many Oklahomanians patrolling the inside to permit the Violet to crash through to the inside.

N.Y.U. was on the beam at the start and held a 19 to 4 lead after the first fourteen minutes only to hit a scoreless streak and finish the first half trailing 26 to 21. Never thereafter were the pupils of Howard G. Cann able to pull even and at the six minute mark in the second half they were apparently out of it with the Aggies having a 37 to 26 lead. But in the closing minutes the New Yorkers made a desperate attempt to pull this one out of the fire as they had done in the all-East classic with Ohio State three evenings previous.

Coach Henry Iba and his Aggies met the Violet substitute parade however with the same reception they accorded the N.Y.U. starting players and clogged up the scoring lanes, snaring loose balls and choking off any Violet upsurge. The Violet was unable to hit consistently enough to do any damage to the last-half rally and the Aggies held them off as the clock ran out.

With less than four minutes remaining only four points separated the teams. The same was true with one minute left but N.Y.U. missed shots as the Violet-clad forwards were pressing too hard and passes usually safe and sure went wild in the excitement of trying to catch the tall Oklahoma aggregation.

Cecil Hankins, the Aggies Cotton Bowl footballer, who had missed an earlier meeting with New York University (Aggies won from the Violet by 3 points during the regular season, 44 to 41) made up for his belated introduction by scoring 15 points in the East-West final. On offense Hankins was the most effective as an aid to the Aggie captain.

For N.Y.U. Al Grenert's 12 points and Don Forman's eleven points were high. Sid Tanenbaum, usually the Violet's

most effective floor operator and marksman, was held to a single field goal by the aggressive Aggie defense.

The scores —

Oklahoma A & M (49)						New York U (45)					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Hankins, f	6	6	3	3	15	Grenert, f	5	3	2	3	12
Parks, f	0	0	0	3	0	Forman, f	5	2	1	1	11
Kern, f	3	4	0	3	6	Goldstein, f	0	2	2	2	2
Wylie, f	0	0	0	0	0	Schayes, c	2	6	2	2	6
Kurland, c	10	3	2	3	22	Walsh, c	0	0	0	2	0
Parrack, g	2	1	0	3	4	Tanenbaum, g	2	0	0	2	4
Williams, g	1	1	0	1	2	Mangiapan, g	2	4	2	3	6
	22	15	5	16	49	Most, g	1	3	2	2	4
OFFICIALS	4	3	1	1	1		17	20	11	17	44

OFFICIALS — Al Curtis and Glenn Adams

GEORGE L. SHIEBLER, New York University,  
Publicity Chairman, Basketball Tournament Committee.

## BOXING

THE committee has not held an official meeting since 1943. However, the members have been conducting necessary business by correspondence. The lack of competent civilian competitors and the restriction of travel time for service members made it necessary to eliminate the national boxing tournament these last two years.

Conditions are now changing due to the completion of the war and we anticipate an increased interest in college boxing due to returning service men as well as increased civilian enrollment.

This acquisition of more students will make it possible for the committee to hold soon a national tournament, with the feeling that it can be highly successful both from the standpoint of outstanding competition as well as financially.

As in all other sports, questions of eligibility are being presented to the committee. These questions relate to participation by individuals, both service men and civilians, prior to entering college or the service and during the time they were in the service.

The Boxing Rules Committee will thoroughly study this problem at the next meeting and I am of the opinion that a satisfactory solution will be worked out.

The committee is hopeful that in the near future the national tournament may be returned as an outstanding yearly event, and that college boxing will increase throughout the United States.

I. F. TOOMEY, University of California at Davis,  
Chairman.

## FENCING

IT IS doubtful that any other sport was more effectively liquidated by the war than was fencing. In addition to the usual stringencies of man-power, money and travel it is to be observed that fencing in most institutions is coached and maintained by a single enthusiast for whom there is no replacement. Those coaches, being physical educators, or physicians or other professional people whose sports interest was an avocation, marched off to war in disintegrating numbers. Equipment was largely unobtainable for the few who attempted to carry on.

Now the coaches and a few undergraduates are sifting back. But we do not draw from a trained high-school reservoir as do baseball and football; therefore we start from scratch.

Your committee believes that if fencing skills reach the pre-war levels within three years that that is all we can hope for. The National Collegiate Championship should not be resumed before April of 1947 and that is our long-time goal. Meanwhile we propose to learn by questionnaires which colleges will maintain the activity on an intramural or intercollegiate basis this coming season. This information will be circulated as fast as it can be obtained, so that intercollegiate competition can be reinstituted.

FRANK A. RIEBEL, M.D., Ohio State University,  
*Chairman.*

## FOOTBALL

IN 1941, the late Walter R. Okeson wrote the following in his report on Football to the N.C.A.A.: "Suggestions as to changes have been few and, on the whole, the game seems better understood and better liked than ever before. We can, at least, hope for a reasonable amount of stability for some years to come." When the Football Rules Committee met in January 1942 very few changes were made and Chairman Okeson stated that this would probably be the last meeting for the duration. The decision seemed wise and was concurred in by the American Football Coaches Association.

There was no pressure for a meeting of the Football Rules Committee after the 1942 season, but the following year there was a demand on the part of a few that the Committee assemble to correct some of the practices which had come into the game during the war period. The most abusive was the kicking of the ball out of bounds on a kick-off. Because we were in a critical part of the war (the invasion of North Africa took place in November and General MacArthur had

just started his island hopping) it did not seem patriotic or advisable to use the overburdened railroads for the purpose of adjusting a few minor abuses which had developed under the abnormal conditions of war. One of these innovations was deliberately kicking the ball out of bounds on the kick-off. It was unpopular with players and spectators and was seldom resorted to prior to the war. I am frankly surprised that even after it was so nationally condemned some coaches persisted in using it. Their argument for its use was that something had to be sacrificed because there was not enough time allotted for practice sessions and this was one method of not having to worry about a defense for a returned kick-off.

Although a majority of the Committee did not favor a meeting after the next football season (1944), a meeting was, nevertheless, held in March 1945. For the first time in my memory we did not have a full attendance, which is understandable.

The problem which the Football Rules Committee must always recognize is the delicate balance between offense and defense. When an authority of the calibre of Lou Little, Chairman of the Football Coaches Advisory Committee on football rules, would state publicly, as he did after the 1941 football season, that never had the game been in better balance between offense and defense than at that time, the Committee had reason to conclude that it was approaching the desired goal. No one thinks that baseball is "standing still" if the rules are not changed every year but let a year pass without changing the football rules and the Committee is charged with being unduly conservative.

The policy of the present chairman will be to emphasize the following when the members of the Football Rules Committee meet for deliberation: (1) The game of college football is designed for adolescent students; (2) we want an aggressive body-contact game but we should never adopt a rule which will increase the hazard of injury to any player; (3) we must constantly evaluate every proposed change with respect to offense and defense; (4) we are not in competition with any other body of football rule-makers. We are concerned wholly with college football and its place in a college program.

The changes and clarifications made at our 1945 meeting seem to have been well received. We have had fewer requests for interpretations than in previous years, and this is due, I believe, to the many clarifications made in the existing rules at our meeting last spring. This task is by no means completed and we shall also strive to reduce the many exceptions to the present rules.

The change which will influence the game more than any other made in recent years is to permit a forward pass to be made from anywhere behind the line of scrimmage. This change has been under discussion for several years and has tremendous offensive possibilities.

The offense has been further helped by allowing the ball to be raised one inch from the ground on a kick-off and permitting linemen to play in the backfield and then return to their positions in the line.

The defense was strengthened by requiring the snapper-back to have all of his person behind the forward point of the ball and the entire ball ahead of his feet. Blocking with hands and arms has been further restricted under the present rules.

The most severe restrictive legislation adopted was the penalty for deliberately kicking the ball out of bounds on the kick-off. The game has been speeded up by permitting substitutes to report to any official.

Any fear that college football is becoming decadent is allayed by a glance at the attendance figures at college contests during the 1945 season. Many records have been broken, and this despite the fact that several colleges have not yet been able to get back to anywhere near a normal basis. When the 1946 season rolls around we should be operating on a pre-war basis. The trustees of the rules are the members of the Football Rules Committee. The trustees of the game are the players, coaches and spectators. We have a fine body-contact game with the kind of action the American boy and the American spectator like. It has survived three wars, four depressions and as many booms. I feel confident that we can and we will keep it aggressive, rugged and interesting.

WILLIAM J. BINGHAM, Harvard University,  
Chairman.

## GOLF

THE National Collegiate Golf Tournament was held at the Ohio State University Course, Columbus, Ohio June 25 through 27. There were forty entries from thirteen institutions. The individual championship was won by John Lorms of the Ohio State University. The team championship was won by the Ohio State University. The tournament medalist was Howard Baker of Ohio State University.

The majority of the entries were from middle-west institutions. There were no west coast or southern representatives. With the return of peace time, a larger entry and

national representation can be expected in next year's tournament.

Attached is a list of the entries which shows their qualifying scores and the results of match play for individual championship. Also attached are the results of the team championships.

Ohio State University as the host institution did a grand job. The course was in excellent condition, and the arrangements they made for the conduct of the tournament left nothing to be desired.

## Thirty-six Hole Qualifying Round

William Shiflet, Ohio State	83	84	167
Stanley Howell, Jr., Purdue	82	75	157
Kenneth Morey, Michigan	77	80	157
Carl Tice, Texas	83	86	169
Paul Porter, Notre Dame	83	86	169
Robert Hendricks, Cincinnati	80	82	162
Victor Rotering, Minnesota	88	82	170
Robert Kampfer, Ohio State	76	79	155
John Carruthers, Wabash	82	80	162
Robert Ernst, Michigan	72	84	156
Robert Abrahams, Northwestern	74	75	149
Thomas Kennedy, Notre Dame	77	76	153
John Tews, Michigan	77	80	157
Arthur Mosher, Notre Dame	76	82	158
Salvatore Pomante, Detroit	77	77	154
Howard Baker, Ohio State	74	68	142
Jack Atten, Northwestern	77	80	157
Richard Sorgel, Wisconsin	86	88	174
Phillip Marcellus, Michigan	77	75	152
Henry Bishop, Minnesota	81	87	168
James Clynes, Notre Dame	83	81	164
Richard Barr, Ohio State	83	78	161
Jack Cooper, Northwestern	82	77	159
Louis Lick, Minnesota	80	77	157
Robert Armstrong, Bradley Tech	Withdrew		
Allen Humphrey, Texas	85	77	162
Robert Newell, Ohio State	77	87	164
DeWitt Nunn, Jr., U. S. M. A.	71	81	152
Paul O'Hara, Michigan	78	90	168
Richard Whiting, Notre Dame	79	74	153
Jarvis Knutson, Minnesota	78	75	153
John Lorms, Ohio State	69	80	149
Jerry Modjeska, Bradley Tech	75	81	156
Robert Herring, Wisconsin	Withdrew		
Richard Krapfel, Northwestern	81	82	163
Charles Browning, Texas	80	80	160
Daniel Rocker, Ohio State	75	81	156
John Jenswold, Michigan	74	82	156
Jack Bassett, Northwestern	79	77	156
Curtis Kerns, Ohio State	80	78	158

# MATCH PLAY FOR INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

157	Louis Lick, Minnesota	Lick	
154	Salvatore Pomante, Detroit	5-4	
		Lick 5-4	
162	Phillip Marcellus, Michigan	Marcellus	
156	Jack Bassett, Northwestern	1 up	
		Lorms 7-6	
149	John Lorms, Ohio State	Lorms	
156	Robert Ernst, Michigan	5-4	
		Lorms 2-1	
153	Thomas Kennedy, Notre Dame	Kennedy	
156	Daniel Rocker, Ohio State	2-1	
		Lorms 4-3	
142	Howard Baker, Ohio State	Baker	
153	Jarvis Knutson, Minnesota	3-2	
		Jenswold 1 up	
152	DeWitt Nunn, U.S.M.A.	Jenswold	
149	Robert Abrahams, Northwestern	1 up 20	
		Jenswold 1 up	
156	John Jenswold, Michigan	Kampfer	
155	Robert Kampfer, Ohio State	4-3	
		Kampfer 2-1	
153	Richard Whiting, Notre Dame	Whiting	
156	Jerry Modjeska, Bradley Tech	5-4	

## TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Ohio State			Northwestern		
Howard Baker	74-68	142	Robert Abrahams	74-75	149
John Lorms	69-80	149	Jack Bassett	79-77	156
Robert Kampfer	76-79	155	Jack Atten	77-80	157
Daniel Rocker	75-81	156	Jack Cooper	82-77	159
		602			621
Michigan			Notre Dame		
Phillip Marcellus	77-75	152	Thomas Kennedy	77-76	153
John Jenswold	74-82	156	Richard Whiting	79-74	153
Robert Ernst	72-84	156	Arthur Mosher	72-82	158
Kenneth Morey	77-80	157	James Clynes	88-81	169
John Tewa	77-80	157	Paul Porter	83-86	169
		621			633
Minnesota					
Jarvis Knutson	78-75	153			
Louis Lick	80-77	157			
Henry Bishop	81-77	158			
Victor Roterling	88-82	170			
		638			

JAMES HAGAN, University of Pittsburgh,  
Chairman.

## ICE HOCKEY

NO COMMITTEE meeting was held this past year, but questionnaires were sent out in March to 277 colleges and schools having hockey teams. Of the 106 replies, thirty-

five institutions (25 colleges and 10 schools) indicated they were not playing hockey. Colleges, however, expected to more than double the number of players participating in hockey this season. While schools have been playing the game during the war, they also expect an increase this winter.

The 1944-45 Guides were not published until the middle of January, 1945. Although the material for the 1945-46 Guide was in the hands of the Publisher in June, the Guide is still unpublished at this time (November 15th), and many teams are now organized and holding preliminary practices.

The delay is due to the general tie-up of the printing situation and while allowance must be made, it is to be hoped that some arrangement be forthcoming whereby our rules will be available each year not later than October 1st.

(Editor's Note: The 1945-46 Hockey Guide was distributed December 1.)

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN, Hamilton College,  
Chairman.

## GYMNASTICS

THE 1944-45 season was the poorest in the collegiate ranks in the history of gymnastics, mainly due to the demand of manpower to finish the war.

The Chairman sent out a questionnaire about the gymnastic activities and team organization to 182 colleges and universities and received 52 answers and reports. Only six schools had gym teams and dual meets and three schools just kept the teams practicing without competing. Many universities entered the district A.A.U. Gym Meets to keep the boys in the spirit of competition.

The Eastern League had only the U.S. Military Academy and the Naval Academy competing in meets. Each had five meets with Y.M.C.A. and Turnverein Clubs and two dual league meets. Penn State dropped minor sport activities, but Mr. Wetstone had his boys in training. His team competed in the National A.A.U. Championship with good results. Army's best man was Donald Gross, Navy had a balanced team with great future. Penn State's outstanding men were Stephen Green, horse and rope, H. Frey, all-round man and tumbler, and there is plenty of championship material with Glover, Winterstein, Neiger, and Petroff. Temple had only one man left from the gym squad, Ray Reiff, who competed in the A.A.U. meets only.

In the Middle West dual meets were not held. Illinois, with their coach, Hartley Price at the Pre Flight school in



Iowa, was idle. Minnesota did not compete. Chicago University had their team active in A.A.U. meets only; Louis Levit was their best man. Coach E. F. Beyer expects to have a squad for dual meets next year.

In the Rocky Mountain region gymnastics were abandoned for the duration. Colorado A. & M. under J. W. Tobiska and University of Colorado with Coach C. H. Vavra had a small gym squad training.

Gymnastics on the Pacific Coast were conducted by the old "stand-bys". University of Southern California had two meets with U.C.L.A., Southern California winning both meets with Gordon Deppe as the outstanding man. They also competed in Junior and Senior A.A.U. meets.

After reading the various reports, it is the Chairman's sincere hope that many universities and colleges will resume their gymnastic activities to promote better competition and interest, since the war is over. Standardization of rules is needed to make collegiate judging uniform all over the country.

M. W. YOUNGER, Temple University,  
*Chairman.*

#### LACROSSE

**F**OLLOWING the policy that was adopted at the outbreak of the war no rules changes were made for the playing season of 1945. However, feeling that some changes might be necessary for the betterment of the game, the Committee recommended that wherever possible experiments under game conditions should be made and reports submitted at the time of the convention of the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association in December 1945.

Because of war conditions many of the colleges usually playing lacrosse did not field teams but each of the Eastern sections was represented by several teams.

The two outstanding teams in the country were those of the service Academies because of the great wealth of athletic manpower enrolled at these institutions. The game between them resulted in a 7 — 7 tie; indicative of their relative strength.

The Wingate Memorial Trophy presented by the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association to the outstanding lacrosse team was jointly awarded to the United States Naval Academy and to the United State Military Academy for outstanding performance in 1945.

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER, Rutgers University,  
*Chairman.*

#### SWIMMING

**I**T IS with a great deal of pride and satisfaction that we record the conduct of the 22nd Annual N.C.A.A. Championships in such trying times. The decision to hold the meet as in the past was the right one and although the number of colleges who found it possible to send teams was by far the smallest number we have yet had, the spirit involved was as high as ever and everyone was agreed that the holding of the meet was an indication of the sound and healthy condition of college swimming.

The Mid-West and the East were the only sections represented, as travel restrictions placed too great a burden on entries from the South and West.

#### Colleges Entered

Ohio State	Canisius College
Michigan	Northwestern
Cornell	Princeton
Michigan State	Purdue
Minnesota	Iowa
Columbia	Rensselaer Institute

#### Entries

Different colleges.....	13
Entries in flat races.....	54
Teams in medley relay.....	5
Teams in freestyle relay.....	4
Entries in medley relays.....	15
Entries in freestyle relays.....	16
Number of different individuals....	56

The quality of the performances was good considering the limited entry and considering the curtailed competitive dual meet programs in colleges throughout the country during the past year. The team competition developed into a battle between those ancient rivals, Ohio State and the University of Michigan, with the outcome decided on the second day by Ohio State winning the championship with 56 points and Michigan runner-up with 48 points.

A financial report of the meet showed \$1,078.91 gross receipts and \$505.79 expenses. Of the \$573.12 net, \$57.31 was allocated to the N.C.A.A. general fund and \$515.81 was pro-rated among the colleges competing.

The N.C.A.A. Swimming Committee in attendance at the championships met informally, and there were no changes made in rules, other than clarification of a minor point in the diving rules.

Several invitations were received for the holding of the championships in 1946 in the East, and they will be acted upon before the next annual meeting of the N.C.A.A.

The annual meetings of the College Coaches Association and the Interscholastic Coaches Association were held and many valuable suggestions were made by these bodies. Some of these will come directly to the attention of the N.C.A.A. Executive Committee and the others were concerned with the over-all national swimming program. This is another healthy sign, in that the coaches are taking more and more interest and assuming greater responsibility in their teaching field as applied to the whole physical education picture.

The N.C.A.A. Swimming Committee wishes to extend their thanks to the officials of the University of Michigan for their hospitality always and wishes especially to thank Mr. Matt Mann, the coach of the Michigan team, for his work in connection with another milestone in the N.C.A.A. Swimming Championship program.

#### Team Scores

Ohio State.....	56	Northwestern .....	8
Michigan .....	48	Princeton .....	8
Cornell .....	25	Indiana .....	6
Michigan State .....	12	Purdue .....	3
Minnesota .....	12	Iowa .....	2
Columbia .....	10	Rensselaer Institute .....	2
Canisius College .....	8		

R. J. H. KIPHUTH, Yale University,  
Chairman.

#### TENNIS

THE N.C.A.A. Intercollegiate Tennis Championships were held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, the week beginning June 25th.

There were fifty-four players entered in the singles and twenty-two teams entered in the doubles.

Francisco Segura of the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, won the singles without the loss of a set. Lieutenant Frank Mehner of the U.S. Military Academy made a very fine showing by going through to the final round.

Francisco Segura and Tom Burke of Miami won the doubles title by defeating Mehner and Drake of West Point in the finals of the doubles.

It has been recommended that the 1946 Championships be held at Northwestern University the week of June 24.

The results of the tournament from the quarter-final round on were as follows:

#### SINGLES

##### QUARTER-FINALS

Francisco Segura, Miami, defeated Howard McCall, Georgia Tech, 6-2, 6-3.  
Bernard Bartzzen, William & Mary, defeated Nick Buzolich, Pepperdine, 6-2, 6-4.

Stan Clark, Cal. Tech, defeated Carroll McCarter, Texas, 6-1, 6-0.  
Lt. Frank Mehner, West Point, defeated Robert Ryland, Wayne, 6-0, 6-2.

#### SEMI-FINALS

Francisco Segura defeated Bernard Bartzzen, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.  
Frank Mehner defeated Stan Clark, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

#### FINALS

Francisco Segura defeated Frank Mehner, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

#### DOUBLES

##### QUARTER-FINALS

Segura-Burke, Miami, defeated Donnell-Burt, Southern California, 6-3, 6-2.  
Bartzzen-Macken, William & Mary, defeated Warner-Morris, Utah, 3-6, 6-0, 6-0.  
Willett-McCall, Georgia Tech, defeated Samson-Tully, Notre Dame, 6-2, 6-4.  
Mehner-Drake, West Point, defeated Beale-Witt, U.C.L.A., 9-7, 6-2.

#### SEMI-FINALS

Segura-Burke defeated Bartzzen-Macken, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.  
Mehner-Drake defeated Willett-McCall, 6-4, 6-3, 6-8, 10-8.

#### FINALS

Segura-Burke defeated Mehner-Drake, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

The point results for the Garland Bowl are as follows:

12-44	42-45		Singles	Doubles	Total
4	4	California .....	0	0	0
0	1	California Inst. Tech. ....	1	0	1
1	2	Georgia Tech .....	0	1	1
1	1	Gonzaga .....	0	0	0
6	12	Miami .....	3	3	6
4	4	Notre Dame .....	0	0	0
2	2	Pepperdine .....	0	0	0
3	3	Southern California .....	0	0	0
11	11	Stanford .....	0	0	0
7	7	Texas .....	0	0	0
2	2	Tulane .....	0	0	0
0	4	U.S. Military Academy .....	2	2	4
1	1	Utah .....	0	0	0
0	2	William and Mary .....	1	1	2

PAUL BENNETT, Northwestern University,  
Chairman.

#### TRACK AND FIELD

THE 24th Annual N.C.A.A. Track and Field Meet was again conducted by Marquette University at the Marquette Stadium in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on June 9, 1945. Due to the large number of Navy trainees who desired to participate but who could not obtain leaves from their institutions longer than 48 hours, the meet was again streamlined into a one day event with preliminaries in the morning and the events at night. The meet drew a fine group of competitors from 26 schools and universities of over 130 in-

dividuals. One of the interesting facts was that every school that was represented scored one or more points.

The majority of the teams came from the middlewest and eastern areas although fine teams represented Utah, New York University, Texas and Louisiana State. It was unfortunate that, due to travel conditions, no contestants were available from the Pacific Coast Conference, and only small representation from the Southwestern Conference and the Southeastern and Southern Conference. These conferences have always furnished a number of individuals who were large point winners.

The meet itself was extremely close. The fine team from the United States Naval Academy, ably coached by E. J. Thompson, won their first N.C.A.A. championship in the history of this event with a total of 62 points. Their fine, well balanced squad featured in the point column of practically every event. The University of Illinois, led by Walker, their great hurdler, finished a close second with 58½ points. The University of Michigan, with Ross and Robert Hume leading the way, were close behind with a 53½ total. The University of Missouri, with a fine group of weight men, finished in fourth place with a total of 42 points. Many new champions were crowned, but only after the closest kind of competition.

Conrad Jennings, Director of Athletics at Marquette, again proved a very fine host and did a splendid job of promotion. A crowd of around 6,000 attended, with a total gate of \$4,646.52. Expenses totaled \$1,986.77, leaving a net profit of \$1,707.94; 20% of this went to the N.C.A.A., a total of \$341.59, and the balance of \$1,366.35 was pro-rated on a man mileage basis to the contestants who scored one or more points. Mr. Jennings was host to a very fine luncheon at which an informal rules meeting was held. There were no changes suggested but all present felt that the meet was very much worthwhile and should be continued this year.

#### The team scores were as follows:

Navy .....	62	New York .....	10
Illinois .....	58 4/5	Texas .....	10
Michigan .....	53 2/5	Iowa .....	9 2/5
Missouri .....	42	Cornell .....	8
Notre Dame .....	26	Ohio State .....	8
Drake .....	22	Louisiana State .....	6
Miami .....	18	Wisconsin .....	5 2/5
Western Michigan .....	18	Iowa State .....	5
Utah .....	15	Illinois Tech .....	3
Marquette .....	14	Idaho .....	2
Fresno State .....	13	Oberlin .....	2
Purdue .....	11	Michigan State .....	1
Nebraska .....	10	Minnesota .....	1

The Seventh Annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Cross Country Championships were held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, on November 24, 1945. A fine group of 19 colleges with a total of 75 men competed in the race. All but 3 of these contestants that started finished. The medal winners were as follows:

Gold: Fred Feller, Drake '47; John T. Hanley, Dartmouth V-12; Sylvester Stewart, Miami '48; Knight Webster, Wisconsin '47; and H. Ashley Hawk, Purdue '48.  
 Silver: Harold W. Moore, Kansas '48; William Tully, Notre Dame '45; Edward A. Johnson, Oberlin '48; Walter C. Mack, Michigan State '47; and Jack Upper, Miami '48.  
 Bronze: William Mack, Drake '49; James Kelly, Notre Dame '48; Ray Baker, Jr., Wheaton '48; Louis Tracy, Notre Dame '48; and Kenneth Mulcahy, Chicago '49.

#### Final results were as follows:

Place	Name	Team	Time	Team Place
1	Fred Feller	Drake '47	21:14.2	1
2	John T. Hanley	Dartmouth V-12	21:20	
3	Sylvester Stewart	Miami '48	21:52	2
4	Knight Webster	Wisconsin '47	21:56	3
5	H. Ashley Hawk	Purdue '48	21:59	
6	Harold W. Moore	Kansas '48	22:08	4
7	William Tully	Notre Dame '45	22:11	5
8	Edward A. Johnson	Oberlin '48	22:12	
9	Walter C. Mack	Michigan State '47	22:14	6
10	Jack Upper	Miami '48	22:15	7
11	William Mack	Drake '49	22:15.5	8
12	James Kelly	Notre Dame '48	22:19	9
13	Ray Baker, Jr.	Wheaton '48	22:23	
14	Louis Tracy	Notre Dame '48	22:24	10
15	Kenneth Mulcahy	Chicago '49	22:25	
16	Kenneth Griepentrog	Drake '49	22:26	11
17	William Walker	Miami '49	22:27	12
18	William Leonard	Notre Dame '48	22:28	13
19	David Griffith	Drake '48	22:29	14
20	William L. Arlen	Iowa State '47	22:33	
21	Thor Thoroddsen	Ohio State '48	22:35	15
22	Bill Lahey	Drake '49	22:40	16
23	Charles Birdsall	Michigan '46	22:42	
24	Ely Topiansky	Drake '49	22:48	17
25	Herbert Stevenson	Connecticut '49	22:50	
26	Virgil Schrock	Wisconsin V-12	22:53	18
27	Alvin Jensen	Wisconsin '47	22:54	19
28	Ray Gauthier	Drake '48	22:54.5	20
29	Edwin Leverana	Wisconsin '47	22:58	21
30	Martin T. Hirz	Ohio State '49	22:59	22
31	William Shimmel	Minnesota	23:03	
32	Ray Zobel	Wisconsin V-12	23:07	23
33	Edwin R. Nass	Ohio State '46	23:27	24
34	James W. Smith	Ohio State '49	23:29	25
35	Robert Burtch	Miami '49	23:32	26
36	Steven R. Orfanedes	Ohio State '49	23:39	27
37	Leo Paradise	Notre Dame '48	23:42	28
38	Eugene L. Willey	Ohio State '48	23:44	29



39	Walter A. Kaimbach, Jr.	Michigan State '48	23:46	30
40	Donald W. Thaden	Michigan State '49	23:43	31
41	Raymond Soboto	Notre Dame '48	23:49	32
42	Charles Hackely	Western Michigan '48	23:55	
43	Emery Pinkerton	Wheaton '49	24:00	
44	Robert Thomason	Michigan '48	24:02	
45	James Williams	Wayne '48	24:09	33
46	Fred Jones	Notre Dame '45	24:11	34
47	Robert P. Laptad	Kansas '49	24:13	35
48	Norman F. Oebker	Ohio State '49	24:19	36
49	Frank Velez	Western Michigan '47	24:20	
50	Bert Richardson	Wayne '48	24:23	37
51	Irving Goldberg	Wayne '49	24:24	38
52	Howard C. Phillips	Michigan State '47	24:27	39
53	William C. Burtch	Wisconsin '46	24:33	40
54	Lawrence Middlemas	Wayne '48	24:35	41
55	Robert Conway	Miami '49	24:36	42
56	Edgar Hord	Western Michigan '49	24:38	
57	James C. Scheuer	Purdue '49	24:40	
58	Lawrence A. Johns	Michigan State '49	24:51	43
59	William English	Miami '49	24:59	44
60	Allen Eliason	Cornell '49	25:11	
61	Walter R. Morrow	Kansas '48	25:26	45
62	William W. Johnson	Kansas '48	25:30	46
63	Paul S. Steadman	Michigan State '49	25:36	47
64	Arthur Stunkel	Purdue '48	25:48	
65	Peter Butus	Western Michigan '49	25:53	
66	Howard Reep	Cornell '49	26:38	
67	Donald Suttler	Purdue '49	26:19	
68	Jack Kelm	Wayne '49	26:31	48
69	Clarence E. Erickson	Kansas '48	26:32	49
70	Harold H. Hinchee	Kansas '48	27:16	50
71	Wallace Farnham	Cornell '49	27:43	
72	David Schurgin	Wayne '48	29:12	51

#### Team scores were as follows:

1. Drake University	1-8-11-14-16-(17)-(20)	50
2. University of Notre Dame	5-9-10-13-23-(32)-(34)	65
3. University of Wisconsin	3-18-19-21-23-(40)	84
4. Miami University	2-7-12-26-42-(44)	89
5. Ohio State University	15-22-24-25-27-(29)-(36)	113
6. Michigan State College	6-30-31-39-43-(47)	149
7. University of Kansas	4-35-45-46-49-(50)	179
8. Wayne University	33-37-38-41-48-(51)	197

The N.C.A.A. owes a debt of gratitude to Ralph Young, Director of Athletics at Michigan State College, for his fine promotion of this event. It was ably staged and has become one of our fine championships. It has been recommended that the annual Cross Country Run should be held on the fourth Monday in November starting in 1946 and that the 1946 run again be awarded to Michigan State College.

K. L. WILSON, Commissioner of Athletics,  
Western Conference, *Chairman.*

#### WRESTLING

There is relatively little to report on intercollegiate wrestling for the past year. In most sections of the country dual

meet and champion competitions have been almost at a standstill. As in the previous war years the Big Ten and the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association have conducted a fairly complete dual meet schedule and these are the only two wrestling organizations which have been able to hold their annual championship tournaments throughout the war. Many other colleges and universities have scheduled a very limited number of dual meets.

The Wrestling Rules Committee has not been able to secure sufficient interest and assurance of the necessary number of participants to warrant holding the annual National Collegiate Wrestling Tournament. All N.C.A.A. Wrestling Tournaments that have been held have been successful and the committee was not willing to sponsor the meet when all preliminary investigation indicated that there was no prospect whatever that we could count on sufficient entries to make a successful meet. Now things have changed and the annual meet should and doubtless will be held during the coming wrestling season. The grade of wrestling will be far below normal standards for a year or two but the keenness of competition, the number of participants and spectator interest should, at least, equal that of pre-war tournaments.

General interest and participation in intercollegiate and interscholastic wrestling will undoubtedly far exceed that of pre-war years due to the prominence given wrestling in the Army and Navy Physical Training Programs, which, in turn, has resulted in wide-spread knowledge of the merits of wrestling competition not previously recognized by those interested in competitive athletics.

In accordance with the request of the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. the wrestling rules have been frozen for the duration of the war and no meetings of the Wrestling Rules Committee have been held. It has been found possible to satisfactorily conduct the curtailed activities of the Rules Committee by correspondence.

After serving over fifteen years as Chairman of the Wrestling Rules Committee, the Chairman has submitted his resignation effective at this time. It has been a pleasure to have served in this capacity and the Chairman takes this opportunity to thank the National Collegiate officials and members for their continued support and cooperation and to bespeak for his successor the increased support of intercollegiate wrestling which the war-time physical training programs have shown that it rightly deserves.

R. G. CLAPP, M.D., University of Nebraska,  
*Chairman.*

## MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1945

(Detailed minutes of meetings of the Executive Committee are published in the N.C.A.A. News Bulletin.)

### AT CHICAGO, ILL.

APRIL 20-21

1. Voted the 1945 Cross Country Run to be held at Michigan State College November 24.

2. A recommendation from the chairman of the Basketball Rules Committee that H. G. Olsen be named chairman of the 1946 Basketball Tournament Committee was accepted. Following a report on the 1945 Basketball Tournament it was voted the amounts paid the competing teams be as large as the division made the previous year.

3. The Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to pay from Association funds the balance of the deficit incurred by the 1940 Track and Field Championships.

4. A recommendation of the Football Rules Committee that E. C. Krieger be paid six hundred dollars annually for services as secretary of that committee was approved.

5. A fifteen-point program designed to curtail travel in cooperation with purposes of the Office of Defense Transportation, as formulated by a committee consisting of the President, Robert Fetzer, Father John Cavanaugh and Asa S. Bushnell, was endorsed with a recommendation for compliance by the entire Association membership. (The fifteen-point program is reported in full in the N.C.A.A. News Bulletin of October, 1945.)

6. Norton Pritchett of Virginia was delegated as official representative of the Association at meetings, other than regular sessions, of the College Physical Education Association; the opinion of N.C.A.A. representatives of the C.P.E.A. disapproving the following bills on physical education before Congress, HR2044 and HR2045, was endorsed; the bulletin of the C.P.E.A. of February 26, 1945, was approved; an expenditure of not more than five hundred dollars for the publication of a brochure covering indoor and outdoor facilities for health, physical education and recreation was authorized.

7. Voted that a letter be sent to all presidents and athletic directors of member institutions stating clearly the purposes of the Association and outlining the Declaration of Sound Principles and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics (Article III of the Constitution) and asking support in upholding those ideals. (Text of the letter so distributed is published in the N.C.A.A. News Bulletin of October, 1945.)

### AT CHICAGO, ILL.

JULY 13-14, 1945

1. A report was made by the Secretary-Treasurer on replies to the letter of June 25, 1945 to presidents of member institutions calling attention to Article III of the Constitution.

2. It was voted that a committee consisting of Professor Leib, chairman, Dr. Mercer and Professor Willett be appointed to draft an amendment to the Constitution, Section 5 of Article III, to deal specifically with recruiting practices.

3. It was voted that a committee consisting of Professor Willett, chairman, Dr. Mercer, Robert Fetzer, Z. G. Clevenger and Harry Carlson, be appointed to survey the regulations of Conferences that are allied members of the Association, to determine whether these regulations implement Article III of the Constitution.

4. It was voted that statements of dues should carry a notice as follows: "To be eligible for an N.C.A.A. event, the institution must be a paid-up member as of January 1 of the calendar year."

5. A recommendation of the swimming coaches that the Swimming Rules Committee be constituted on the district representation basis was referred with power to the Committee on Committees.

6. An offer from Mr. Ned Irish to donate to the winner of the N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament a memorial trophy in the name of the late James W. St. Clair was accepted.

7. Appointment of Dr. Eugene W. Lambert to fill the unexpired term of the late James W. St. Clair as a member of the Basketball Rules Committee for the Sixth District was approved. Appointment of H. G. Olsen as chairman of the Basketball Rules Committee was approved.

8. A request from the Boxing Rules Committee for per-

mission to hold a meeting of the committee and a Boxing Tournament in 1946 was approved.

9. The Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to renew the contract with A. S. Barnes & Co. for publication of the official guide books for various sports sponsored by the Association.

10. The following draft of eligibility rules for N.C.A.A. athletic events prepared by Professor Willett was approved as amended:

#### ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

(Note: For the purpose of these rules, a veteran is defined as any person who has been separated from active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States, under conditions other than dishonorable, at any time after October 16, 1940.)

A student is not eligible to represent his institution in any athletic event conducted under the auspices of the N.C.A.A. unless he meets (a) the eligibility requirements of his institution and/or conference; and (b) the following basic eligibility rules of the Association.

##### 1. Regular Status Rule

(a) A student entered in an N.C.A.A. athletic event must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been accepted under the published admission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective. (EXCEPTION: A veteran, who has been accepted in regular standing under conditions other than those announced in published admission rules, may be regarded as a matriculated student.)

(b) At the time of competition the student must be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, or if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition.

##### \*2. One-Year Rule

A student is not eligible during his freshman year and the interval between regular terms at the end of that year, or before he has completed one year in residence at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work. (EXCEPTION: A veteran need not be held to the one-year transfer rule if he is certified by the institution which he first enters after his separation from any of the armed services.)

##### \*3. Three-Year Rule

A student shall not be eligible for competition in an N.C.A.A. event if he has had three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved. (EXCEPTION: A veteran who engaged in athletic competition while a member of any of the armed services, whether he represented a collegiate institution or not, shall not have such competition counted in the computation of his seasons of varsity competition.)

##### 4. Undergraduate Rule

A student who has received a baccalaureate degree, or an equivalent degree, shall not be eligible for any N.C.A.A. athletic event held after the end of the athletic season in which he received his degree. (EXCEPTION: Any student who, by following an accelerated program, has completed the requirements for a degree in less than three calendar years may be allowed one additional year of eligibility, provided he has not already used up his allotted seasons of competition in the sport involved.)

##### 5. Amateur Rule

The certified student must be an amateur in the sense in which that term is commonly used in American colleges. In particular, he must not have participated in athletics for money compensation.

\*The One-Year Rule was waived for the duration of the war, and the Three-Year Rule modified for the duration to permit varsity competition in the freshman year to be counted as one of four seasons of allowed varsity competition.

11. The Secretary-Treasurer was directed to draft a proposed Articles of Alliance with the A.A.U., subject to ratification by the Executive Committee and the Association.

AT CHICAGO, ILL.

OCTOBER 22-23, 1945

1. Voted that the annual convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo., January 9 and 10, 1946, and that the officers be delegated with full power to arrange with the Football Coaches Association for joint meetings and programs.

2. A request of the Basketball Tournament Committee that the 1946 tournament be conducted as in 1945 with eastern playoffs and final game in Madison Square Garden, New York, and western playoffs in Kansas City was approved.

3. Pursuant to a discussion of the proposed N.C.A.A.

publicity and statistical service it was voted that the Secretary be instructed to draft recommendations for a program in furthering promotional activities of the Association, together with an outline of personnel and financial assistance which might be required, and that the recommendations be presented to the next meeting of the Executive Committee. It was further suggested that consideration be given to a revision of membership dues as a means of supporting extended activities on behalf of the Association.

4. The President and Secretary-Treasurer were delegated to select nine delegates to represent the Association at the quadrennial meeting of the American Olympic Association in New York December 10, 1945 with the provision that the President and Secretary-Treasurer be included among the delegates.

5. A recommendation of the Tennis Committee for the handling of future N.C.A.A. Tennis Tournaments (based on a survey made by the chairman and dealing with numerous details of the championships) was approved.

6. Voted to approve "Articles of Alliance with the A.A.U." for submission to the Association.

7. Voted that an amendment to the Constitution be submitted to the Association for approval as follows: "Article III, Section 5. No member of an athletic staff shall, outside the boundaries of his own campus, solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student."

8. The following committees were appointed:

Committee on Committees	Nominating Committee
Prof. Hugh C. Willett Chairman	Prof. Karl E. Leib Chairman
Clarence P. Houston, Tufts	William H. McCarter, Dartmouth
H. Jamison Swarts, Pennsylvania	William A. Reid, Colgate
Norton Pritchett, Virginia	A. B. Moore, Alabama
Frank McCormick, Minnesota	Father John Cavanaugh, Notre Dame
A. J. Lewandowski, Nebraska	H. H. King, Kansas State
James H. Stewart, Southern Methodist	E. L. Larson, Arizona
Harry G. Carlson, Colorado University	H. L. Marshall, Utah

R. H. Nottelmann,  
Washington

W. O. Hunter,  
Southern California

# AT ST. LOUIS, MO. JANUARY 8, 1946

1. The following dates and sites for N.C.A.A. meets and tournaments in 1946 were approved:

Track and Field at University of Minnesota June 21-22  
Tennis at Northwestern University June 24-29  
Swimming at Yale University March 29-30  
Cross Country at Michigan State College November 25

2. The President and Secretary were delegated with power to act in selection of site and dates for the Golf Tournament with a recommendation that it be held on a pre-war basis and, if possible, the same week as the Tennis Championships, June 24-29; and to act with the Chairman of the Wrestling Rules Committee upon recommendation for holding a Wrestling Meet, including site and dates.

3. Voted that a per diem allowance of seven dollars be granted to Rules Committee members in addition to allowances for rail transportation and pullman expenses.

4. The President and Secretary-Treasurer were delegated with full power to act in conjunction with the American Football Coaches Association in making final arrangements for site and dates of the 41st Annual Convention, it being the recorded preference of the Committee to hold the convention in New York City beginning January 6, 1947.

5. Voted that a motion for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution, Section 5 of Article III, be withdrawn pending further consideration.

6. Voted that as of September 1, 1947 the special war emergency provisions attached to eligibility rules shall be no longer effective, except as they were modified in their application to service veterans.

7. Following a discussion of the Association's campaign against gambling upon intercollegiate athletics it was suggested that the athletic directors, coaches and publicity directors of the members be circularized, reemphasizing the campaign and a possible means of making it more effective by withholding pertinent information from agencies of dubious character.

8. It was voted that a plan be presented to the Convention for increasing dues in certain classifications of membership with the expectation that the increased revenue to



the Association amount to approximately \$7500.00, together with a request that the Executive Committee be authorized to approve a budget not to exceed \$10,000.00 to carry out the work of the Association in the following manner: (1) by establishing an office for the Association at some convenient central point; (2) by employing personnel assistance for the President and the Secretary-Treasurer; (3) by employing necessary clerical and stenographic assistance; (4) by providing for necessary equipment, facilities and miscellaneous expense to carry out the purposes of the central office. The specific plan for the increase of Association dues would add \$25 to dues of members whose undergraduate male enrollment is 750 to 1500; add \$50 to dues of members whose undergraduate male enrollment is 1501 to 2500; and add \$75 to dues of members whose undergraduate male enrollment is over 2500.

9. It was voted to add the Swimming Rules Committee to the committees organized on the rotation-district representation plan. (The other committees so organized are Track and Field, Basketball and Football.)

In order to make more uniform the organization of the Basketball, Track and Field, Football and Swimming Rules Committee, to validate certain practices that have been followed in recent years in connection with some of these committees, and to make effective the limiting of the number of consecutive terms a member may serve (a limitation originally implied in the adoption of the rotation plan), it was voted to authorize the Committee on Committees to proceed on the following assumptions:

(1) That each of the four committees shall consist of nine voting members, eight of whom shall be district representatives (one from each district) and one a representative of the Association at large;

(2) That the chairman shall be one of the nine voting members;

(3) That each voting member shall be elected for a term of four years, except as shorter terms may be necessary at the first election to make the plan effective;

(4) That it shall be the expectation that at the end of the term for which a member is elected, he will be replaced by a new district representative or representative-at-large. However, if for unusual reasons a member is elected to succeed himself for a second term he shall not later be considered eligible to succeed himself for a third consecutive term;

(5) That by special approval of the Association or Executive Committee a non-voting secretary or editor may be added to any one of the four committees. Such an added officer shall be elected for one year, but he may be re-elected to succeed himself without any prescribed limit to the number of consecutive terms he may serve.

10. The Secretary-Treasurer was delegated to present to the Convention the suggested Articles of Alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union.

11. Dr. Mercer, Mr. Bible and Mr. Conner were appointed by the president to form the Resolutions Committee; Mr. Robert Fetzer and Mr. Z. G. Clevenger to comprise the Credentials Committee.



### SECTION III

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

##### 1946 COUNCIL DINNER

The annual Council dinner of the N.C.A.A. was held at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Tuesday evening, January 8, 1946. The following members and guests were present:

President Wilbur C. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer K. L. Wilson.

*Members of the Executive Committee:* Hugh C. Willett, L. W. St. John, Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer, Mike S. Conner, Karl E. Leib, D. X. Bible.

*District Vice-Presidents:* Edward S. Parsons, Dean A. W. Hobbs, George L. Rider, H. H. King, Hubert E. Bray, Ralph J. Gilmore, R. H. Nottelmann.

*Members at Large:* Clarence P. Houston, Col. L. McC. Jones, T. J. Davies, Captain C. O. Humphreys, Norton Pritchett, Alfred R. Masters.

*Committee Members:* James Hagan, Golf; William J. Bingham, Football; H. J. Rockafeller, Lacrosse; I. F. Toomey, Boxing; Robert H. Dunn, Association Football; Dr. Frank A. Riebel, Fencing; R. J. H. Kiphuth, Swimming; Arthur E. Eilers, Swimming; Louis Keller, Hockey; H. G. Olsen, Basketball; Frank McCormick, Olympic Fund; Dr. J. H. Nichols, Small Colleges.

*Invited Guests:* Rev. Patrick J. Holloran, S.J., Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Robert Fetzer, Clinton W. Evans, T. N. Metcalf.

The Secretary-Treasurer was introduced by the President and reported on activities of the Association during the year and on actions of the Executive Committee which have been recorded in the minutes previously printed. Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Chancellor of Washington University, presented an address that is printed elsewhere in these Proceedings.

#### THE JOINT SESSION OF THE N.C.A.A., THE AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES' ASSOCIATION, AND THE COLLEGE PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Wednesday Morning, January 9, 1946

The Fortieth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met jointly January 9, 1946, with the American Football Coaches Association and the College Physical Education Association, Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, N.C.A.A. President, presiding. A welcoming address was delivered by Rev. Patrick J. Holloran, S.J., President of St. Louis University. Speakers were Brigadier General F. A. Hart, U.S.M.C., and Major General William J. Donovan, U.S.A., head of the Office of Strategic Services, who were introduced by Ray Morrison of Temple University, President of the A.F.C.A., and President Thurston J. Davies of Colorado College, who was introduced by Dr. Smith. Addresses of the speakers are printed elsewhere in these Proceedings.

##### MEETING SPONSORED BY THE LARGE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GROUP

Wednesday Afternoon, January 9, 1946

The meeting of the Large College and University Group met at 3 P.M. Wednesday, January 9, 1946, in the Jefferson Hotel with Professor Karl Leib of the State University of Iowa, presiding. The topic of the meeting was "Post-War Athletic Problems" and the speakers were Dr. John Hannah, President of Michigan State College, and Frank G. McCormick, Athletic Director of the University of Minnesota. Addresses of the two speakers are printed elsewhere in these Proceedings.

##### MEETING SPONSORED BY THE SMALL COLLEGE GROUP

Wednesday Afternoon, January 9, 1946

The annual meeting of the Small College Group was held at 3 P.M. Wednesday, January 9, 1946, at the Coronado Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., jointly with representatives of the College Physical Education Association. Clarence P. Houston of Tufts College, Chairman of the N.C.A.A. Small College Committee, presided. The program included talks by Henry Frnka of Tulane University on "A Coach Looks at Eligibility Problems for Veterans" and by J. Frederick Martin of Wesleyan University on "Athletics and High Scholarship — Results of a Study by H. G. McCurdy of Wesleyan University." Reports of those talks, together with discussions of the group on other subjects, are printed elsewhere in these Proceedings.

## THE BUSINESS SESSION

Thursday, January 10, 1946

The Business Sessions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were held in the morning and afternoon of January 10, 1946, with President Smith presiding. The meetings were opened by the annual address by the President and the Report of the Secretary which follow:

### *The President's Address*

IT has now been a year since we met in Columbus. That was a time when war was bearing down heavily on the American way of life. No one could guess how much it would shape our activities and thoughts in the years ahead. None of us knew when we might be able to assemble again.

The climactic end of the war in August furnished some of the answers, but our problems are still many and varied. The postwar period is now entering its sixth month and our nation is still far from normal. Travel is yet uncertain and difficult. The fact that we are convened here, however, is proof sufficient that reconversion is underway in a substantial measure.

This Fortieth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association is one of the most important in our history. There are many problems and dangers in the immediate future which must be dealt with if intercollegiate athletics are to continue to be a strong and vital force in our institutions and with the public.

But, first, I would review some of the considerations that we faced in the year that we are ending. Some of them were not unfamiliar to us. Some were new, and we were obliged to fit our cloth to our pattern.

It was stimulating, however, to face these problems and concerns with a team that provided a unity that has rarely been surpassed, in my estimation, in the records of the N.C.A.A. Our Executive Committee, composed of able and strong men from every section of the nation, put aside narrow and regional considerations to deal with them with a loyalty and patriotism that was exemplary. Our united action in working out a program of travel for intercollegiate athletic teams with the Office of Defense Transportation in July of last year was lauded by officials in Washington.

We agreed then to localize and simplify schedules, to exclude contests involving absence of more than forty-eight hours from the campus, to eliminate all unreasonably long trips, to schedule games on the campus or in the urban areas

where the crowds were located, to limit ticket sales to fans in the immediate vicinity in which a game was played, to route teams away from congested transportation centers, to reduce the number of athletes making trips, and to incorporate into the program several other equally pertinent and practicable points to facilitate the war travel program of the national government.

I am glad to report that virtually all of the institutions were ready and anxious to observe these points, but that was not necessary. As you will recall, the ODT lifted travel restrictions almost immediately after V-J Day.

You will also remember that gambling on college sports, a practice that has been carried on for years in public pools on a large scale, reared its head sensationally and shortly after our term of office began. I am glad to say that firm and effective steps were taken by the colleges throughout the country to curb this practice and the institutions where it became a menace were most vigilant in setting up controls to prevent its recurrence.

The place of the veteran who returns to college and who competes in athletics, and many other postwar problems that will settle themselves with the passing of a few seasons, also were subjects for attention by the Executive Committee.

Another matter that has been given careful attention during the year has been the plan for establishment of a central news and public relations office for intercollegiate athletics. This program, implemented by a well-organized statistical service, lends itself to doing much for the proper public presentation of the best in intercollegiate athletics.

The idea was first advanced by the American Football Coaches Association. The President and a special committee of that organization presented a plan to the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. last summer. It has much to recommend it. We thought it proper, however, to defer any action on it.

Another matter that has been given thoughtful study by the Executive Committee has been that of willingness of the membership to carry out the principles contained in Article III of the N.C.A.A. Constitution. A committee was appointed to draft a Section 5 of Article III to deal specifically with recruiting. Another motion was adopted to nominate a committee to survey the regulations of Allied Conferences of the N.C.A.A., to determine whether these regulations implement Article III of the constitution.

Professor Leib was named by the president as chairman of the committee to draft the article dealing specifically with recruiting. Others on that committee are Professors Mercer and Willett. Professor Willett was named chairman of the

committee to conduct the survey of Allied Conferences. Professors Mercer, Fetzer, Clevenger, and Carlson were others named to that committee.

In connection with these reports, I might mention that at the Executive Committee meeting in April the Secretary was instructed to draft and send a letter to the presidents of all our member institutions, along with a reprint of Article III of the constitution, which was the "Declaration of Sound Principles and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics."

The presidents were asked whether or not they affirmed this declaration, and if their institutions would govern the administration of their intercollegiate programs accordingly. The response was most gratifying. A total of sixty-three per cent of the institutions, substantially representing all sections of the country, replied, and the great majority stated that they were in accord with our principles. Some also suggested a desire for a stronger regulation by the N.C.A.A. in seeing that this declaration is observed.

It is quite interesting to note that a similar letter sent some five years ago met with a very weak response, the vast majority of the presidents ignoring the letter at that time. There is far more interest from the college presidents in the conduct of athletics at the present time than we have ever enjoyed through our forty years of existence.

Many of the presidents of large institutions conducted correspondence with your secretary and president, in making pertinent observations of the N.C.A.A.'s responsibility toward the conduct of our intercollegiate athletic program. I view this increasing interest as a very healthy trend, as it points out that the majority of our administrators no longer regard college athletics as an extra-curricular event, but as an integral part of the general university program.

This report was given to the Executive Committee at their meeting of July 13 and 14, and the committee, which I have mentioned as headed by Professor Hugh Willett of the University of Southern California, initiated a check of the rules of the various conferences to see if their codes conformed to Article III of the N.C.A.A. Constitution.

An outstanding contribution to the N.C.A.A. administration of championship events was made by the Committee on Eligibility, also headed by Professor Willett. Before every championship event, the Secretary's office in the past has been besieged by questions from the host institution and men running the championships regarding eligibility questions.

The questions of veterans' competition had brought up many new situations which were not covered by any rules. The committee, after a careful study and review of all the

problems that have arisen in the past few years presented to the Executive Committee meeting of July 13 and 14, a revision of the eligibility rules for the N.C.A.A. athletic events. These were published in the bulletin, Volume 8, No. 1, of October 1945, and have been sent to all institutions. This should avoid the turmoil which has resulted from the lack of knowledge and questions that have arisen just prior to many of the meets.

The relations of the N.C.A.A. and the Olympics have evolved through a curious history resulting in a situation which saw the N.C.A.A., in the sports under its cognizance, providing U.S. Olympic personnel to as high as ninety per cent as well as financial support to a large degree, but with scarcely more than nominal representation on the Olympic Association which governs American Olympic affairs.

Within the past year your President, in company with a delegation of N.C.A.A. members, including your Secretary, Mr. St. John, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Metcalf, and Mr. Bushnell, attended the quadrennial meeting of the U.S. Olympic Association, its organizational meeting for the 1948 Olympic Games.

It is my pleasure to report that in addition to representation on the Executive Committee of the Olympic Association in the persons of your President, Mr. St. John, and Mr. McCormick, Mr. Wilson, the N.C.A.A. Secretary, will serve as Vice President of the Olympic Association and Mr. Bushnell as Secretary.

This panel of officers establishes, for the first time, equal representation for the N.C.A.A. in the Olympic organization with the American Amateur Union. For the sports under its sphere, the committees which actually conduct the organization and representation of the U.S. Olympic team will be appointed directly by the N.C.A.A.

It may be recalled that prior to the cancelled 1940 Olympic games, the N.C.A.A. had collected, to a large extent through the efforts of Frank McCormick of Minnesota, as Chairman of the N.C.A.A. Olympic Finance Committee, a substantial fund that remained intact principally through the offices of the former N.C.A.A. President, Professor Philip O. Badger, and its Secretary-Treasurer, the late Major John L. Griffith. That fund now amounts to \$32,871.05 and it is my own feeling, a disposition shared by the other members of the Executive Committee, that this fund should now be made available for its original purposes.

During the year the officers of the Association have met with representatives of the National A.A.U. and drafted Articles of Alliance between the N.C.A.A. and the A.A.U. These articles have been approved by the Executive Com-

mittee for submission to the Association. The principle of these articles is to recognize the identity of purpose in many of the functions of the two organizations and to implement their joint efforts in those directions.

Before finishing my report to you, I wish to say that I look forward to the resumption of a full-time program of N.C.A.A. activities with a great deal of optimism. Never in the history of intercollegiate athletics has the interest in competitive sports been so pronounced as at the present time.

As an organization, we face the grave responsibility of seeing that this vast intercollegiate program is conducted on a sound and sensible basis. It must be enlarged to accommodate the thousands of returned veterans who are eager for competitive sports and who yet might not be considered good enough for our varsity teams.

As members institutions, we should be careful to study the mistakes that we made after World War I. We should take full advantage of the great benefits that were definitely credited to competitive athletics during the service experience of World War I. We should take full responsibility and realize that as a nation, our young men of draft age were not physically prepared at the time of Pearl Harbor. The expansion of our plans will be great during the coming years. The planning of these facilities should be done with care, not simply to meet present emergencies of vastly increased student enrollment, but of a program that will give sound benefits to the students of your institutions in the years to come.

You will hear the reports of the committees later in this convention. I shall not take your time reciting financial reports of N.C.A.A. Tournaments, the Tournament Committee appointments, and other like important business, which will be reported to you by the Secretary-Treasurer, and by the various committee chairmen.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to you for the cordial and helpful assistance that you have given to me. Without it we could have accomplished nothing. With it, I believe that we are moving to effecting a more substantial framework for intercollegiate athletics, a framework that each of us shall have a part in making.

#### *Report of the Secretary*

THE Treasurer's Report has been passed out, and it will also be printed in the Yearbook.

It is gratifying to be able to call your attention to the extremely good financial condition our organization is in.

The cash receipts for the year were \$41,935.65, as against

a total of \$35,190.59 for last year. This increase was due to the unusually large royalties which were received from A. S. Barnes & Company, who published our rule books. They turned over \$7,193.41, an increase of \$4,683.41 over the previous year. It should be pointed out, however, that a large part of this increase came from the enormous sale of Guides to the Army and Navy. This probably will not occur next year.

It is also pertinent that our extremely good cash position is due to the fact that during the past few years we have had no rules committee meetings. We have had the finest cooperation from our rules committees and they have made a tremendous saving in that respect.

In the new year, it is important that we resume operation in all our championships and tournaments. It is also essential that each rules committee meet in the near future to plan for these tournaments and to go over the rules which have been frozen, for the most part, in the past two years.

It was recommended to the Executive Committee, and passed, that the rules committees not only be allowed their rail and pullman expense, but a per diem allowance of \$7.00 per day. Figuring one meeting for each of our nine rules committees, and an average of a two or three days' session, this would add an item of approximately \$1,176.00 a year to the rules committees' expenses. It is impossible to figure just what the traveling expenses of these committees would be, but a fair guess would be that next year's budget will carry \$5,000.00 or \$6,000.00 additional expense that we have not had during the past two years.

Our assets now consist of cash on deposit with the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, in the amount of \$16,342.38, a savings account in the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, Middleton, Connecticut, of \$3,134.15, and petty cash advances of \$378.20, making a total on hand of \$19,854.73 in cash.

Our investments are \$4,000.00 in U.S. Government 2% Treasury Bonds of 1951-3 and U.S. Government Savings Bonds Series F with a redemption value of \$16,002.50 as of November 30, 1945, making a total investment of \$20,002.50, which gives us a total general fund of \$39,857.23.

The total cash disbursements this year amounted to \$34,890.14, an increase of \$8,656.69. This increase was largely due to the fact that the deficit for the N.C.A.A. Track Meet at the University of Minnesota some years ago was paid off in full, the football rules committee met this year, and a payment of \$500.00 was made to the estate of the late Major John L. Griffith, which represented his salary as Secretary-Treasurer which he had failed to draw for the



year of 1944. The remainder of this increase can be accounted for by the fact that we resumed our annual convention last year at Columbus, which added a considerable item.

Your officers made a determined effort to get the dues of your member institutions paid up completely. A large number of member institutions who had curtailed their athletic program since Pearl Harbor had assumed an inactive status, a considerable number had resigned, and an unusually large number had simply neglected to pay their dues.

Throughout the year considerable correspondence was carried on with these institutions, and I am happy to report that of a total of forty-four institutions that had not paid dues for a period of several years, we were able to get twenty-two back on a paid-up basis, and the remainder were dropped from our membership list.

I might say many of those that were dropped felt that they would like to come back just as soon as they assumed a full athletic program.

It was my opinion that this was the year to start getting our membership on a business-like basis and that a one-year period of grace was long enough for an institution to make up their mind whether they wished to belong or not.

The wise action of the Executive Committee in passing a motion that no institution could compete in our championships during the year unless they were paid up as of January 1st, brought prompt action. It has been very embarrassing during the past two years to have former member institutions send in entries for our championships, and then to discover that they had not paid dues for several years and were not eligible.

During the wartime period your Association has been very liberal in overlooking these facts, but it was the belief of the Executive Committee that this leniency was no longer necessary.

I believe it would be interesting to the members to know that as of November 30th we showed a total membership of 257. With the closing of the books 19 of these members were dropped for non-payment of dues, and it was noted that two had resigned, leaving a total of 236 active members. Of these 236 active members, 226 had paid their dues by November 30th, and seven paid during the month of December, leaving only three members with their 1945-6 dues outstanding.

I broke this down also as to districts — I thought you might be interested to know how your total membership is made up. If you will bear with me, I will give that:

In the First District there are 29 members. Of these 29,

28 have paid their dues and the American International College has been dropped from membership for non-payment of dues.

In the Second District there are 52 members. Of these, 47 have paid their dues; Lafayette College is still outstanding and Drexel Institute, Duquesne University, LaSalle College, (Editors Note: LaSalle College resumed membership after this report was made up.) and Susquehanna University were dropped from membership.

In the Third District, there are 46 members. All members have paid their dues with the exception of Centenary College, King College, University of Baltimore, and George Washington University, all of whom have been dropped for non-payment of dues.

In the Fourth District, there are 43 members, including the Illinois Institute of Technology, which joined this summer. Thirty-seven members have paid their dues; Ohio Wesleyan University and the College of Wooster are still outstanding, and Loyola University, Superior State Teachers College, and Western Reserve University have been dropped for non-payment of dues. Wabash College has resigned temporarily from membership. (Editor's note: Wabash College resumed membership after this report was made up).

In the Fifth District, there are 22 members, including the University of Wichita and the University of Dubuque, both of whom joined this year. Nineteen members have paid, and Tarkio College and Washburn Municipal University have been dropped for non-payment of dues. Northwest Missouri State Teachers College has resigned.

In the Sixth District there are ten members and all have paid.

In the Seventh District, there are 12 members, 11 of whom have paid their dues. The Colorado School of Mines has been dropped from membership.

In the Eighth District, there are 20 members, 19 of whom have paid their dues. Occidental College has been dropped from membership.

We have 21 Allied Members. Eight members have paid their dues; ten are non-paying members; and the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the Dixie Conference, and the Kansas College Athletic Conference have been dropped from membership.

There is one Affiliated Member and one Associate Member, and dues required of the latter have been paid.

During the coming year it is my hope that by close cooperation with the Vice-Presidents of the different Districts we can increase our membership list substantially. It is my firm opinion that the Vice-President of the District is in



a much better position to know the institutions of his district that should belong than is your Secretary.

In the working structure of our organization, the office of a Vice-President of a District should not be considered an honorary one, but he should be responsible for the administration of the N.C.A.A. policies throughout his member institutions. It is only through a good working basis of this kind that we can give the full benefits of the N.C.A.A. to our organization.

Your Secretary has had an extremely busy year. My office has served as the clearing-house for the hundreds of questions that have arisen regarding problems that have resulted from returning veterans and of N.C.A.A. administrative matters.

I am happy to say that during the year it has been my pleasure to visit with literally hundreds of coaches and directors. I think during the year, we kept track for awhile, some twenty-four college presidents paid me the honor of dropping in to discuss athletic problems at their institutions and conferences, and we have tried to give service to these people.

We have also had an unusually large number of Executive Committee meetings. The minutes, of course, have been sent out in bulletin form. In other words we are trying, you might say, to get back into full gear. The committees have been frozen, rules committees have been frozen, and now everybody is anxious to get going.

I have appreciated very much the fine cooperation that you have given me; in every district in the country when we called on you for additional work, you have responded. It was difficult to make arrangements for the convention with the travel situation and the matter of getting hotel rooms difficult, and I have appreciated the fact that you men have taken the situation as it was and have not "belly-ached" too much about the fact that we didn't get as ample accommodations as we would have liked to have had.

In my report of miscellaneous business, Doctor Smith, I have the other things that I would like to bring up.

### GENERAL BUSINESS

1. THE TREASURER'S REPORT. The report of the Treasurer was distributed in print and upon motion from the floor, duly seconded, was accepted as presented and is printed elsewhere in the Appendix of this book.

2. REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN. The reports were distributed in print and are published elsewhere in the Yearbook section of this book.

3. REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES. A Report of the Colleges Committee on Physical Education and Athletics for Men was presented by Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer of the University of Pennsylvania, as follows:

DR. MERCER: The above-named committee was approved by the N.C.A.A., the C.P.E.A., and the A.A.H.P.E.R., about a year ago. This approval followed a study by representatives of the three organizations at a meeting held October 29, 1944.

The committee functions were outlined as follows:

(1) To plan for the distribution of factual information of national interest pertaining to physical education and athletics.

(2) To make studies of trends in physical education and athletics of common interest to the organizations involved and be prepared to jointly represent the respective organizations in support of approved statements of principle and policy.

(3) To act as an inter-association agency for improved relationships. The committee is being subsidized to the extent of twenty-five dollars from each of the participating organizations; to date, there has been no expense involved.

The first regular meeting of the committee was held in Philadelphia, on March 21, 1945.

The A.A.H.P.E.R. was represented by Messrs. W. L. Hughes, Ben. W. Miller, and Harry A. Scott; the C.P.E.A. by Messrs. Delbert Oberteuffer, A. W. Marsh, and E. LeRoy Mercer; and the N.C.A.A., by Messrs. Norton G. Pritchett, George L. Rider, and Carl K. Dellmuth.

The officers for the year were elected as follows: Chairman, E. LeRoy Mercer; Vice-Chairman, Norton G. Pritchett; and Secretary, Ben W. Miller.

As a result of a resolution passed in this meeting and subsequently approved by the Executive Committee of the three organizations, members of the committee attended discussions in Washington on two occasions. These discussions were concerned with proposed legislation pertaining to Health, Physical Education, Athletics and Recreation.

Many other national bodies were represented, including the U. S. Public Health Service, the Nursing Bureau, the A.A.U., the Physical Fitness Division of the Federal Security Agency, and the Athletic Institute. These meetings were designed to clarify the relationships of all these agencies to one another, and to the national health picture, and to set in motion the machinery for the presentation of desirable legislation. In these meetings, Dr. Hughes was asked to be Chairman, and Ben W. Miller, Secretary.

As a result of committee discussions, the N.C.A.A. was asked to subsidize up to five hundred dollars, a brochure covering indoor and outdoor facilities for health, physical education, athletics and recreation. This approval was given by the N.C.A.A. in a resolution of its Executive Committee April 20, 1945.

The Committee asked the endorsement of the C.P.E.A. Bulletin of February 26, 1945. The N.C.A.A. and the A.A.H.P.E.R. both gave this endorsement.

Dr. Oberteuffer, President of the C.P.E.A., volunteered to prepare, edit and disseminate a news letter bulletin carrying information of current interest to the organizations represented.

Ohio State University has graciously carried the cost of this work. Two issues of this bulletin was sent forth during the year.

I might say that there is in the December Bulletin of the Journal of the A.A.H.P.E.R., a proposed bit of legislation, which will be presented to Congress in a very short time, and I think it is the duty of everyone to become acquainted with the nature of the legislation which is in the offing; and I recommend your reading that legislation, and

becoming acquainted with it, because you will probably be hearing from this committee as to solicitation of your support.

4. ARTICLES OF ALLIANCE WITH THE A.A.U. A proposed Articles of Alliance With the A.A.U. was presented by the Secretary as follows:

"1. At all meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union, The National Collegiate Athletic Association shall be entitled to representation by not more than four visiting delegates; and at meetings of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Amateur Athletic Union shall be entitled to representation by not more than four visiting delegates.

"2. From among these National Collegiate Association delegates, one shall be chosen to become a member of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union.

"3. All members of the Amateur Athletic Union clubs entering competition under the jurisdiction of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall be governed by the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; but representatives of colleges holding membership in the National Collegiate Association entering Amateur Athletic competition or exhibitions shall be governed by rules of the Amateur Athletic Union.

"4. The Amateur Athletic Union recognizes the right of member colleges of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to govern themselves, and to compete among themselves or with non-member colleges under eligibility rules considered satisfactory to the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

"5. In competition conducted by members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association where both college and open events are included, the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall apply to the college events, the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union shall apply to the open events.

"6. These Articles of Alliance shall be terminable by either party upon thirty days written notice to the other."

This is simply a sane working basis between the two groups. You men will remember that from time to time, when we have had these joint affairs, very embarrassing things would come up, which were not necessary. Under this new setup, those squabbles and difficulties will be avoided. If the thing doesn't work out, or we don't like it after a trial, we can terminate it within thirty days; but we have found the A.A.U. very anxious to cooperate with us — as a matter of fact, their President, Mr. Greim, approached us, and Avery Brundage. I might say I think it wasn't just because we had a sizable amount of money in our bank for Olympic purposes that they approached us, but because they honestly feel they need our support, that our problems are mutual, and that we should work together.

Upon a motion by Mr. Dunn of Swarthmore, seconded from the floor, the "Articles of Alliance" were accepted by vote after a discussion as follows:

PROFESSOR E. L. LARSON (Arizona): I would like to raise a question while we are speaking of this — Mr. Wilson probably knows the answer.

In the N.C.A.A., has the policy been if a person has ever been a professional, he is always a professional, or may he be reinstated as an amateur?

MR. WILSON: He is out.

PROFESSOR LARSON: With the A.A.U., there has been that possibility of reinstatement, hasn't there?

MR. WILSON: I think, Emil, they have at times reinstated them, I

am not sure. There might be some A.A.U. officer here in the meeting who would know.

MR. EDWARD PARSONS (Boston): I think I know the answer to that question. The A.A.U., of course, is a good deal different in this respect than the N.C.A.A., because the A.A.U. is effective on an individual over a longer period of time; competition in the A.A.U. may be for fifteen or twenty years, and disbarment permanently, you see, would be a pretty stringent thing for him, so fellows who have discontinued the activities which caused them to be professionals have, at some times in the past, been reinstated.

PROFESSOR LARSON: One other question: being a professional in one sport, that makes a person a professional in all sports under A.A.U. policy?

MR. WILSON: Yes, sir.

MR. EPPLEY (Maryland): Does this proposal mean that if a college is holding an invitation meet, and advertised it to be held under the N.C.A.A. Rules, and have a few open events in it, those open events would be under the A.A.U. Rules or would the officials have to use both in the same meet?

MR. WILSON: No; if you are the host, the meet proper is under N.C.A.A. Rules, but your open competitors would be under the jurisdiction of the A.A.U. as to their eligibility, and so forth.

MR. EPPLEY: Eligibility only?

MR. WILSON: Yes; but, you would be the "boss" of the meet.

I might say there is a similar alliance that has been in effect with the I.C.A.A.A., for a number of years, and it has proved a much smoother working basis than we have had, for instance, in the Middle West where we had to apply for sanctions.

5. SITES AND DATES OF MEETS AND TOURNAMENTS. The Secretary read the sites and dates for N.C.A.A. Meets and Tournaments as approved by the Executive Committee and reported in the Minutes of the Executive Committee for January 8, 1946.

6. THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION. The Secretary reported on discussions of the Executive Committee with representatives of the American Football Coaches Association and of an agreement of the Executive Committee that the 41st N.C.A.A. Convention should be held in New York on two of the three days between January 6-8, 1947. The Secretary reported that these dates would not conflict with meetings of the Association of Colleges and University Presidents. (Pursuant to authority delegated by the Executive Committee the Annual Convention has since been called for January 7 and 8, 1947, at the Hotel New Yorker, New York, N.Y.)

7. PROPOSAL TO INCREASE DUES OF THE MEMBERSHIP AND ESTABLISH A CENTRAL EXECUTIVE OFFICE. The Secretary presented the following proposal of the Executive Committee which was adopted by vote following a motion of Colonel Jones of the U.S. Military Academy, seconded by Professor Willett of the University of Southern California, and a discussion as reported here:

"The Executive Committee submits for presentation to this Convention, a plan to increase the dues of membership institutions in certain classifications of membership with the expectation that its adoption will provide additional revenue to the Association from dues to amount to approximately \$7500.00; and to authorize the Executive Committee to set up a budget not to exceed \$10,000.00 to carry on the work of the Association in the following manner:

"First, to establish a centrally located office for the Association;

"Second, to employ an assistant to the President and Secretary-Treasurer;

"Third, to employ necessary clerical and stenographic help;

"Fourth, to provide necessary equipment and facilities to carry out the purposes of the office.

"The proposed plan for increasing dues that was suggested is as follows:

"To add \$25.00 to the dues of members whose undergraduate male enrollment is between 750 and 1500;

"To add \$50.00 to the dues of members whose undergraduate male enrollment is between 1500 and 2500;

"To add \$75.00 to the dues of members whose undergraduate male enrollment is over 2500."

We studied various means of increasing our revenue from dues, and it seemed the only equitable way would be to make it on the enrollment.

I will anticipate the argument that we have a splendid cash position, we have large tournaments, why should we then worry about increasing dues?

I would like to run over a little of this; I have made a chart of the receipts from 1939 on, and I would like to call a few things to your attention to show you how we have been going along.

The net income in 1939 was \$9,572.00; in '40, it was \$11,000.00; in '41, it was \$13,000.00; in '42, it was \$7,000.00; and '43, it was \$7,500.00.

The disbursements during those years: in 1939, the total disbursements were \$3500.00, leaving an operating margin of \$1200.00.

In 1940 the income was \$11,000.00 against expenditures of \$9,311.00, leaving \$1600.00 margin. In '41, the disbursements were \$10,652.00, leaving a \$3,000.00 margin. In '42, the disbursements were larger than the net income, leaving a deficit of \$369.00.

Then we came into the war period where our net income in '43 was \$7,500.00; the total disbursements were \$4,156.00, leaving a pretty good operating margin, around \$3,000.00. In '44, with a net income of \$13,000.00, and disbursements of only \$5400.00, our operating margin was about \$8,000.00.

And again I want to bring to your attention that this was largely due to the fact we had no convention, no rules committee meetings, and the many expenses that are normal to the Association were not had.

In 1945, the net income was about \$19,000.00, total disbursements were around \$11,000.00, with an operating margin of \$8900.00.

Here I would like to point out the fact that the royalties on the Guides jumped up nearly \$8,000.00, which is unusual, and I doubt if it will ever happen again, and also our expenses were small.

Now, the only thing that is really constant in our income, of course, is dues. Through the years, in '39, they were \$5200.00; and in 1940, \$6,000.00; '41, \$5500.00; '42, \$5,000.00; '43, \$5,500.00; '44, \$5,500.00; and '45, \$5,800.00.

Many of you are aware, of course, that we take in a tremendous amount of money in basketball. You probably think we get a sizable "bite" out of that. Well, let us read the history of basketball tournaments:

In 1939, a deficit of \$2530.00; in '40, a profit of a little over \$5,000.00; '41, a profit of \$4,974.00; '42, a profit of \$596.00; in '43, a profit of \$5,710.00; in '44, a profit of approximately \$5,000.00; and in '45, a profit of \$6,000.00.

Well, it would appear that we can expect an income, if we hold our final championship at Madison Square Garden, of about five or six thousand dollars a year. The net tournament revenue is very little larger than the basketball figure, because we make very little money on our other tournaments. We have hopes, of course, of coming back

in track, but through the years I think it is foolish to depend too much on that revenue.

You will say, what has happened, why the sudden need for a lot of additional help, and so forth? We are entering into an era of sports, we are entering into the Olympics where the burden will fall directly on the N.C.A.A., if there is money to be raised it will fall to the Finance Committee of the N.C.A.A.

The problems of committee work and the selection of committees are large, and it takes a lot of paperwork and a lot of scheming and time and travel. It will be necessary to have help of that type.

I might observe here that under your constitutional setup, the controlling body of this group, the strong body, should be your Council. I don't think we have used our Council enough; there has been too much shoving everything to your Secretary and President, which they have been glad to do, of course, but I don't think we have utilized our Vice-Presidents in our Districts enough. As a matter of fact, I think if every Vice-President in our various Districts could scan his territory, the membership could be increased. For instance, there are seven schools that came to this meeting that are not members; I don't know, they probably read about the meeting. Now, they had never written in for membership, they didn't seem to know a great deal about it. I think if the Vice-Presidents of their Districts were willing to pursue the matter, they could get these people in, and if they are worthy institutions they should be told what the N.C.A.A. is trying to do and how it can help them, and get them into the fold.

And our Association has grown from the time when Dean Nicholson was Secretary for so many years. I doubt that he even used a secretary — I remember most of the correspondence that I received from him was in longhand. There is simply a tremendous amount of detail work that comes in — the questions of getting out the bulletins and so forth.

In short, during the last few years of our organization the scope of its work, the duties, and the things that should be done have just been increasing and increasing until we feel we simply must have more assistance, and we feel we must spend more money if we are going to do a good job.

I have covered, I think, the essential points, and Dr. Smith, that is the proposal of your Executive Committee to the membership.

PRESIDENT SMITH: Is there any further discussion?

MR. FAIRMAN (Princeton): Mr. Chairman I am not qualified to judge on the need of the additional funds, but I believe the motion embodies two things; one, approval of the increase of the budget; and secondly, the carrying out of the increase in revenue by the method of charging dues on a sliding scale based on enrollment. I feel on the latter that it is not a good thing in principle.

I think in this sort of a membership, the individual institutions receive the same benefits, and should make the same contribution; I should think the thing to do would be to increase the dues equally all across the board.

We have been in some organizations where there have been sliding scales, and I think the tendency has always been to try to equalize that over a period of years. If we were getting different services from the National Collegiate Athletic Association there would be justification for the different rate of dues; but, I think a college of five hundred or a college of five thousand receives the same service, and I feel that the principle of this should be examined by the membership since it is included in the whole motion.

MR. WILSON: Mr. Fairman you bring up a very interesting problem, one we struggled with a long time. In any dues-raising proposition,

the thing that we worried most about was whether we would lose membership, and having had voluminous correspondence with many of the smaller members, and realizing what a struggle it was to raise even the twenty-five dollars, we hesitated to raise their dues.

You are certainly right in principle. But after thorough study I don't know of any other way to do it. Now, you say the small college, the little fellow, gets just as much benefit as the big one. They do, they should share their responsibility in the rules making body, and all the different expenses we have, but their argument is this: that they very seldom have men to compete in our national championships. I am expressing their feelings as they expressed it to me — they don't get as much out of it as the bigger school and bigger institution.

MR. BINGHAM (Harvard): I am wondering why you haven't explored the tournaments a little more, because as I understand it, if we have a deficit the N.C.A.A. pays the deficit. Wasn't that what happened in track?

MR. WILSON: Yes.

MR. BINGHAM: Why wouldn't it be advisable not to go as far as you have gone, but to ask the tournaments, if you don't want to go the whole way, to contribute five per cent more? That would raise some money. I personally am in favor of your getting all the tournament money after the expenses, because it seems to me that we ought to be able to stand on our own feet with regard to these tournaments; we give our name to them — they are the National Collegiate Athletic Association championships — and I think if a college has its expenses paid to that meet and it costs them nothing to get there, then whatever profit accrues ought to go to the N.C.A.A.

I would much prefer seeing you get this ten thousand dollar budget from the tournaments, and not increase your dues to the colleges at all.

PRESIDENT SMITH: Any further discussion?

MR. PARSONS (Northeastern): I would like to agree, representing a small college, with what Bill Bingham has just said, or agree at least in large part. I can see that an exploration of the possibility of revenue from the tournament may perhaps not seem to assure a sufficient income to annually produce the increased funds you will require.

Now, I think it is obvious that more funds are needed to set up an office and carry out the increased work, because there has been a big increase in the work. It might be that you could effect a compromise by making an over-all increase of dues for the entire membership, and also derive safely further revenue than you have from the tournaments.

I personally am very much opposed to the sliding scale of dues for the reasons stated by Ken Fairman.

PRESIDENT SMITH: Any further discussion?

PROFESSOR LEIR: As representing one of the schools to be in the seventy-five dollar class, I would see no objection to the sliding scale, because it seems to me it is on the same basis as our income tax levies are made.

We, as citizens, receive the same benefits it is true, but we pay the United States Government in accordance with our income, and our student enrollment is the figure which reflects the income we are likely to receive in the institution; and certainly, from the standpoint of athletic participation, I see nothing unfair about this scheme. It seems to me quite equitable, and since some solution has to be found, we might try this for awhile and see whether it works.

As I see it, because of the fact the schools with the larger enrollment carry on more intensive athletic programs, they have greater in-

come, they are in better position to pay than the little schools; and the little schools are the schools whose interest we need and whose budgets are very carefully watched and very carefully pared.

We have, all over the United States, a great number of schools with very small enrollments which are having, or have had, something of a struggle to continue to exist, they have to watch their expenses very carefully. As has been suggested, it is rather rare that they place a man in our meets or contests, and not only that, perhaps to some degree because of their position, they do not have to bring in the number of questions — they do not cause the same amount of burden of work in the central office which is involved in questions of eligibility and of advice to the larger institutions; so that there does seem to be some justification of this principle of so adjusting the load that it is fitted to the capacity of our various members to carry the load.

Now, as to the possibility of increasing the income from our various meets, I will have to confess that I do not have very much confidence in that possibility for this reason: the meets which have been most remunerative from our point of view have been Basketball and Boxing. Boxing is a type of activity which has been confined I should say to a minority of the schools.

We have had a very fortunate situation in the tremendous interest in boxing which exists at the University of Wisconsin, in our service schools, and in some of our Southern and Eastern schools, so that with the tournament handled as it has been handled in the past, we have had a considerable amount of revenue when those meets were held, but it is doubtful whether that revenue can be very greatly increased. That is just looking at it as a factual proposition; we are already probably getting about as much revenue from that source as we can expect.

Now, our other and greater source of income has been the Basketball Tournament, and that is a peculiar situation; that tournament was taken to Madison Square Garden, because of the war emergency. It was taken there because the Executive Committee felt that during a period when problems of transportation were extremely difficult it was necessary to take the game to the people who were interested in it, because the people who were interested in it could not come to the game if it were held on the college campus. That, however, was a temporary and an emergency situation, not considered a permanent policy, and a policy which has already met with some objection from various institutions and various Conferences, and there is a feeling which I have heard repeatedly expressed that as soon as possible our national Basketball Tournament should be taken back again to the campuses of our college institutions, and kept under our control for the purpose of avoiding some of the criticism which we are all familiar, which has arisen.

Now, in case that is done, our revenue from the Basketball Tournament is going to be less certain. If we happen to have a situation in some sections in the country — and I am very glad to say that in numerous localities, field houses and basketball pavilions are being built, which will make it easier to take this tournament back to the colleges; but if that happens, we are going to have a rather peculiar and perhaps undependable situation.

Our state of Iowa has gone temporarily basketball mad; we have had the good fortune to have a good team there last year, and also had the fortune to have the facilities to handle the crowds; and we have had 14,000 people and more coming in to our basketball games. Now, if our team should happen to be fortunate enough to go through the season and to be a contender in the national tournament, and if they were to stay in that tournament and survive the eliminations, I



don't think there is any doubt but what we could turn out crowds of 14,000 night after night while that tournament continues; but suppose we don't have the team contesting in the tournament, suppose our team is eliminated on the first night — there would be a distinct reflection of the situation in regard to the crowds attending. That is one of the contingencies we are going to face if and when we take the game back to the college campus.

On the other hand, if we continue to play the game in such arenas as we have been doing for a period of several years, we have to face the fact that it is a competitive situation. We have to provide for the teams competing in that meet in order to make it a good meet, practically the same attractions which are open to them in the invitational tournaments which are held by commercial organizations attempting to commercialize a college sport, which we consider undesirable. We want to keep the competition of our best college teams under college auspices, and in order to do that we are going to have to provide practically the same attractions for the good teams that commercial sources will provide. For that reason, I do not feel that we can look forward to any safety, security or probability of materially increasing our income from meets and tournaments.

On the other hand, as we resume a full scale program of competition in other sports such as track, golf, swimming and wrestling, we are going to have occasional deficits which have to be met from the tournaments proven to be profitable, of which we have had two outstanding examples; so the Executive Committee has felt there is not a dependable source of revenue there which could be relied upon, especially in view of probable contingencies which we see in the near future if full scale competition is to be resumed, and if we are going to take the contests back to college campuses.

MR. BINGHAM: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to take anything away from anybody who hasn't got it; the only thing I am asking is can't you ask for a little more than you are now getting; instead of ten per cent is it unreasonable to ask they contribute fifteen per cent? I don't say we ought to go all the way with tournaments, but I think the tournament is one source you might tap to get your ten thousand dollar budget.

PRESIDENT SMITH: That has caused considerable worry and thought, particularly to the Secretary, and his suggestion was the best thing that we could arrive at. We would be willing to do anything reasonable in the world in order to get more revenue in case we have to have it. Any further discussion?

MR. WILSON: Bill, in answer to your questions, take our experience over the years with the track meet. The date is set and right away we begin to get questions from all over the country — how much money do you think we can expect to get from the track meet toward our expenses? Well, you will remember years ago we used to guarantee the expenses of say three men for each event. Well, then, we discontinued that, but we still find the pertinent question throughout the country is, can we hope to get some money back toward our travel?

Now, it would be an easy thing to tap it, and say, "Sorry, this has got to go to the N.C.A.A.," but I am afraid we would hurt a lot of our events.

PRESIDENT SMITH: Does that clear you up or help you any, Bill?

MR. BINGHAM: Surely.

MR. HUGHES (Colorado A & M): We are a small institution, and I note that we pay near two hundred dollars for officials for football games, eight football games a year. It seems to me that we are arguing about a very insignificant amount. I know I cannot hardly con-

ceive of any institution failing to pay double the present amount. To raise all the institutions up to fifty dollars just seems to me would be the logical and fair conclusion.

MR. SCHOTT (Pennsylvania State): I think it would be interesting for us to know the breakdown of the membership — what number under 1500, what number between 1500 and twenty-five hundred.

MR. WILSON: Incidentally, this listing of enrollments I have is not necessarily accurate. It is, however, the best date now available. In answer to the question, we have 69 members below 750 enrollment; we have 59 that fall in from 750 to 1500; we have 26 members from 1500 to 2500; we have 68 members whose enrollment is from 2500 up.

MR. PARSONS (Northeastern): I have been asked to submit a resolution for the Small College Group in connection with the proposed publicity and Statistics Bureau. We have been discussing finances of the N.C.A.A., and I wonder if this matter, since it does bear on financing of the N.C.A.A., if it is in order to present the resolution at this time?

PRESIDENT SMITH: I think right now would be an ideal time to present it.

MR. PARSONS: I think every one received the N.C.A.A. News Bulletin of October 1945, and has doubtless read the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Special Committee in connection with the formation of the proposed Publicity and Statistics Bureau.

Although the move to establish the bureau has been temporarily set aside, the Executive Committee did authorize the formation of the Bureau and had the machinery started to establish it, that is to say in the hands of a committee of three to set the time for establishing it, therefore it seems in order to the Small College Group to have this resolution presented.

In presenting it, I would like to point out that the N.C.A.A. already has a statistics setup with A. B. Barnes & Company; and second, and that it seems the matter of publicity on our various intercollegiate sports can best be achieved for the individual colleges by their own publicity agents and where more service is needed by added employees by the particular league or conference requiring the service.

So, with those remarks, I would like to present this resolution for the Small College Group which met yesterday afternoon:

"BE IT RESOLVED: That the proposed N.C.A.A. Publicity and Statistics Bureau should not be established, because:

"(A) The establishment of such an agency appears to be a move at least in the direction of promoting and furthering the commercialization of intercollegiate athletics; and

"(B) The furthering of commercialization of intercollegiate athletics is not consistent with the past policies and procedures of the N.C.A.A., or with the implications or purposes of the association as stated in Article II of the Constitution; in fact, it is not a proper and desirable activity for the N.C.A.A."

I wish to present this to you in behalf of the small college group and move its adoption.

A MEMBER: Second the motion.

PRESIDENT SMITH: I would like to make a statement just before you vote on that.

I don't know whether you have got anything to vote on or not. It was our understanding last night that we would not go any farther with this News Bureau at this present time, although there was feeling that later on we perhaps could. I think that was the understanding of the committees, so I don't see where that resolution is necessary.



MR. PARSONS: I think that is precisely the purpose of the resolution, that such an agency might at some future time be established, and the Small College Group wishes to show its position that it was not a desirable activity for the N.C.A.A. It isn't a question of being desirable or undesirable now; that is the whole point of the resolution.

PRESIDENT SMITH: That is right. Well, I have changed my mind. I think you have something. The motion has been made and seconded. Any discussion?

PROFESSOR LEIB: Mr. President, having been rather close to this problem of the establishment of the Bureau, and having heard it discussed pro and con, having seen the many forms which the proposed activities of such a Bureau might take, and having seen the final outcome which is that the matter is at least temporarily in abeyance, while I sympathize with the ideas involved in the motion I think perhaps it has much to recommend it, nevertheless I believe that it would be undesirable for us, at this time, to commit ourselves to a policy which would tie our hands in regard to possible activities in the future, and which might have to be reconsidered and rescinded if activities of a sort which we might consider desirable at a future date were to come before us for consideration.

In other words, I believe that inasmuch as such action is not imminent at the present time, that it would be rather questionable for us to commit ourselves to a policy which is, as conditions now stand, an academic question and not a question of immediate action. I, therefore, move that the resolution of the Small College Group as presented be accepted and recorded in the minutes, but tabled at the present time.

MR. PARSONS: May I interrupt on a point of order, and say there is a motion on the floor?

PRESIDENT SMITH: Do you want to make that as a substitute motion?

PROFESSOR LEIB: I make that as a substitute motion.

MR. VAN LEER (Georgia Tech): Second the motion.

PRESIDENT SMITH: Any discussion of the substitute motion? (Question.) Motion carried.

9. *N.C.A.A. Olympic Funds.* MR. WILSON: Gentlemen, you will remember that a few years ago in preparation for the Olympic Games a committee was formed, the chairman of which was Frank McCormick of the University of Minnesota, and a fund was raised which now amounts to \$32,871.00. At that time, the American Olympic Committee asked that this money be turned over to them, but it was the feeling of the Executive Committee, and many of the members, that this money should be impounded and put to work in the bank, and kept until such time when the Olympics were resumed.

Although the date hasn't been announced, I think it is very definite there will be Olympic Games held in 1948, and I believe it is the feeling of the Executive Committee that the money, at this time, should be turned over to the United States Olympic Association.

I have talked to some of the members, and they have said, "Well, that should be held for defraying expenses." In talking with Mr. Brundage, the President of the United States Olympic Association, he has pointed out the difficulty if all organizations should do that; if they had fifteen or twenty small funds, some would be more successful than others in raising money, and if they all tried to protect their own little interests, it would lead to a lot of confusion.

So, after considerable exploratory talk it was the feeling of the

Executive Committee that this money could be turned over to the United States Olympic Association.

Frank, you weren't present at the meeting of the Executive Committee, but isn't that your feeling?

MR. MCCORMICK (Minnesota): Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT SMITH: The feeling was not that it could be, but the feeling of the Committee was that it should be turned over to the Olympics. Do I get a motion to that effect?

MR. HOUSTON (Tufts): I move you, Mr. Chairman, the Executive Committee be authorized in its discretion to transfer and turn over to the United States Olympic Association the fund now held in trust for that purpose.

A MEMBER: Second the motion.

A MEMBER: May I inquire, Mr. President, will the colleges have that placed to their credit, their amount of collections that year for the Olympic Games, or will this be forgotten?

MR. WILSON: No, sir; that will be placed to the credit of the N.C.A.A., and the committee.

THE MEMBER: Well, that is what I want.

PRESIDENT SMITH: Any further discussion?

(Question.) Motion carried.

10. *Report of the Committee on Committees.* Nominations of the Committee, having been duly moved and seconded, were approved (Personnel of the committees so nominated and approved are published in the Register section of this book.) after the following report of the Chairman and discussion:

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Mr. President and members of the Association: The Committee on Committees has requested me to preface our formal report with a few items of explanation and information, and I shall try to be as brief as possible in covering these items.

First of all, a statement of the composition of the committee itself, the procedure of the committee, the directives and the formulas under which we operated, and an explanation for the form our report will take, not that we feel that we have departed from the usual procedure to any great extent, but because we feel that the membership of the Association is not always fully informed as to just by what process names are brought to the floor of the Convention.

The committee was appointed as provided by the Constitution by the Executive Committee in October. It consists of a Chairman and one representative from each of the eight Districts. The membership representing the Districts is as follows: Ray Oosting, Trinity College, First District; H. Jamison Swarts, of the University of Pennsylvania, Second District; Norton Pritchett, of Virginia, Third District; Frank McCormick, of Minnesota, Fourth District; A. S. Lewandowski, of Nebraska, Fifth District; James Stewart, of the Southwest Conference, Sixth District; H. G. Carlson, of Colorado, Seventh District; R. H. Nottelmann, of the University of Washington, Seattle, Eighth District.

The procedure of the committee was as follows:

When the members of the committee were notified of their appointment, the appointment was made on condition that the members accept the assignments and pledge themselves to be present at this Convention, to attend a final meeting of the Committee on Committees. And I want to say that the response was one hundred per cent; they accepted the assignments and all of them have been and are present at this convention and attended the meeting held last evening.

They were directed to consult as widely as possible, the opinion of

the membership in their respective districts. You know as well as I do that the districts are very large, and that one man in a short time cannot consult everybody who might be interested, but they, without exception, made an effort to determine in their own district what material was available for committee service.

The chairman addressed a letter to each of the chairman of the several committees, and requested each chairman to comment on the availability of the present committee members for continued service, and especially to let us know if there were other persons qualified in the opinion of the chairman to assume duties on the committee either now or at some time in the future; and there was a very fine and almost unanimous response from the chairmen of our various committees.

In addition to that, after arrival in St. Louis, all members of the committee, including the chairman, have received many suggestions regarding possible members for our various committees.

We received a directive from the Executive Committee which is reported in full in the minutes of that committee January 8.

I might repeat that this was in the nature of a directive to the Committee on Committees, so that that committee could proceed with nominations for four committees organized on the rotating district representation plan: Football, Basketball, Track and Field, and Swimming.

Now, the remaining committees are not so organized; the other committees have no formula except the simple one that each member is to be elected for a term of one year. There is no prescribed limit as to the number of consecutive terms a member may serve, and there is no requirement that there should be district representation.

We well know that certain sports are very active in certain areas of the country, and almost non-existent in other areas. The areas where the sport is active will probably have more representation on the committee than other areas in the country.

There is still a third type of committee involved, committees that have nothing to do with sports or rules, which are to be included in the report of the Committee on Committees. The Committee on Committees found it necessary to supplement the formula given us by the Executive Committee. I think due to an oversight, the Executive Committee failed to note that in certain instances the National High School Federation have members on our rules committees, and when that appeared, Mr. President, the Committee on Committees took the liberty of adding that high school representative to the committee and thus varying the formula.

Another point: the formula did not make any reference to the number of terms a chairman might serve consecutively; it simply said that the chairman was to be a voting member of the committee. The Committee on Committees realized that in the call for this meeting, notice was served that there might be an amendment to the constitution proposed, which would place a limitation on the number of consecutive years a chairman might serve his committee. I understand that the proposer of that amendment is not here, and possibly the amendment will not be brought before the convention; however, in view of the fact that some such action might be taken, and in view of the fact that the committee has no formula to go by, our committee has nominated a chairman to serve for the ensuing year only in each case. There is nothing sinister in the repetition of that limitation of the ensuing year in our report; it doesn't imply that the committee intended to threaten the chairman that there wasn't to be any more after the end of the year — it is simply that in the absence of any formula, and with an amendment possible to the constitution before long, we thought it best to proceed in that manner.

I would like to say one word more: that the committee sat in session

from the dinner hour until after midnight last night without interruption, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, every suggestion that came either to the Chairman or to the membership of the committee was discussed, considered, and weighed; and I am pleased to say that the report presented to you for your consideration is the unanimous report of the entire Committee on Committees.

Our Committee on Committees would like to include in its report, a recommendation that the Secretary be permitted, if necessary, to substitute for the National High School Federation representatives that we have named, any new representatives that may be named to replace them. This has been taken up with Mr. Porter, the head of the Federation, and it is extremely doubtful that there will be any changes in the nominations we have made.

DR. NICHOLS (Oberlin): Mr. Chairman, could I rise to a point of information? Since we have Chairman Willett here, I would like to inquire as to what the functions of the advisory committees are? The advisory committees connected with the rules committees — there are such in soccer and a number of other sports, and as far as I know they have never had any function and never met. I would think that the committees might well be dispensed with, but maybe there is some function, and I would like to know.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Mr. Chairman, there is substantial agreement that the committees organized on the district representation rotation plan shall not have advisory committees.

You will note that the first four committees did not have advisory committees attached. Now, to the best of my knowledge there is no definition of the function of an advisory committee. You will note in the second group of committees, some did have advisory committees and some did not. My opinion is that in some cases the advisory committee is used as a trying-out ground for possible future committee members; in fact, it is quite observable that members from the advisory committee have been moved up rather frequently to the regular committees.

Again when members of the regular committee have served their term and yet they have a useful connection with the sport and their counsel is sought, it does provide the machinery for appealing to them in an unofficial way, at least, for their aid in the matters concerning the sport in which they are interested. I believe that the functions may differ from committee to committee.

II. Actions Regarding The Small College Committee. MR. HOUSTON (Tufts College): Mr. Chairman, may I raise a question in connection with the last report? This is not an objection to the report of the Committee on Committees. However, it has seemed to me as Chairman of the Small College Committee, the committee has been handicapped from time to time because of its small number and the difficulty of adequate representation of the rather large number of colleges which fall into that category in the N.C.A.A. membership.

I think this committee is a standing committee of the Association, but I think the constitution does not provide for it nor does it provide its number; and it has seemed to me that the committee might well be increased in size, in order to make any real contribution, or make a further contribution to the N.C.A.A.

I think the incoming chairman would not be opposed to this. I hope he is here.

Therefore, I move you, Mr. President, that the Small College Committee may consist of not more than seven members.

PRESIDENT SMITH: Are there any objections from any one on Mr. Houston's suggestion?

DR. NICHOLS (Oberlin): Mr. Chairman, it would seem to me if they are going to increase it to seven, it suggests the possibility of increasing it to eight; and I think it has certain things in its favor, rather than having seven to have eight with one from each District.

MR. HOUSTON: I will accept the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDENT SMITH: Any further discussion?

A MEMBER: Second the motion.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: May I ask this question for the guidance of the next Committee on Committees? When you speak of one representative from each of the eight Districts, do you mean to prescribe district representation or rather to use that as a policy?

DR. NICHOLS: Use that as a policy.

PROFESSOR WILLETT: Well, that would be, I am sure, quite acceptable.

PRESIDENT SMITH: Any further discussion?

(Question.) Motion carried.

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, may I take the floor for another moment to move that the Chairman of the Committee on Committees be authorized to appoint such additional members as may be necessary to fulfill this quota after, perhaps, consultation with the chairman?

PRESIDENT SMITH: Do I get a second to that motion?

A MEMBER: Second the motion.

(Question.) Motion carried.

12. *Report of the Nominating Committee.* Nominations of officers as reported, having been duly moved and seconded, were approved by the Convention (Officers of the Association so approved are published on Page Two of this book.) after the following remarks by the Nominating Committee Chairman:

PROFESSOR LEIS: Mr. President and Gentlemen: The Nominating Committee is composed very much as the Committee on Committees, with a representative from each of the Districts.

The personnel of the Nominating Committee at this Convention is — Professor Houston from the First District; Professor Barnes from the Second District; Dean Moore from Alabama; Father Leahy from Notre Dame; Professor King from Kansas State; Professor Larsen from the University of Arizona; Professor Hughes from Colorado State; and Mr. Masters, from Stanford University.

In the transactions of this committee there is a customary procedure which is followed in one or two of the Districts which I think might well be recommended to the Vice-Presidents from all Districts; in the First and in the Seventh District, it is the custom of the Vice-President to transmit to the Nominating Committee the opinions, wishes or recommendations of his District in regard to the selection of a Vice-President at each Convention. I think that is a procedure which might well be commended to the various Districts which, in some instances, have not been accustomed to observing that. It is a rather useful way of bringing information before the committee.

Now, in this particular meeting, I think I am representing the opinion of the committee when I say that in this period through which we have been passing, we have had to undertake a change from time to

time in our activities and our ways of organizing certain of our activities, which has thrown a considerable burden upon the officers of administration of this Association.

We have found ourselves restricted in transportation, have had unexpected difficulties in handling our tournaments, have had difficulties in regard to the availability and eligibility of participants in our various sports and meets, and there has been a great deal of adaptation and accommodation, and a great deal of consultation necessary with the military authorities and with other officials of our government. In this process of organization for the war period we have not yet reached the end. Consequently, the Nominating Committee had in mind, as I very distinctly had in mind, that it might be wise for us to provide a certain degree of continuity for the year which is approaching; and that at this time we should perhaps provide a degree of stability by continuing to a rather unusual extent the services of those who were familiar with the picture as the changes have been made in it, with the idea that they would have the background and the contacts and the acquaintanceship with the situation which would enable them to most easily and effectively accommodate themselves to such necessities for action as may arise during the ensuing year.

13. *Report of the Resolutions Committee.* The following resolution, presented by Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer of the University of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, having been duly moved and seconded, was adopted by the Convention:

WHEREAS, Dr. R. G. Clapp, of the University of Nebraska, has, for several years, faithfully and efficiently served as Chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Wrestling Rules Committee; and

WHEREAS, During his term of office wrestling as an intercollegiate and interscholastic sport has enjoyed healthy expansion in all parts of the country;

BE IT RESOLVED, That this Association go on record as officially expressing its deep gratitude to Dr. Clapp on this, the date of his retirement from the chairmanship of the Wrestling Rules Committee.

## MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Thursday Afternoon, January 9, 1946

Members of the Council met following adjournment of the Convention to elect the members of the Executive Committee and the Members at Large. Personnel of the officers so elected is published on Page Two of this book.

## ADDRESSES

The Council Dinner, Tuesday Evening, January 8, 1946

### THE GOALS OF COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

CHANCELLOR ARTHUR H. COMPTON, Washington University

IT is my happy privilege to welcome you to St. Louis. We are pleased to be hosts to the leaders who are responsible for shaping the athletic programs in our American colleges. Some of you are long time friends of mine; you all are shapers of athletic policy, well-known to the world of physical education.

You come here at a critical time. I doubt whether the history of intercollegiate athletics has had a moment that is as crucial as the present one. The public in the post war period clamors for exciting sports exhibitions. The students returning to the colleges have seen the values of manly sports but are an unusually earnest lot, determined to prepare themselves for a useful future. The colleges and universities are heavily pressed by students demanding education and we as educators are determined to give them the best we know. All too frequently we find the public demands and the need for financial support of our athletic programs interfering with what we know is the best educational procedure in shaping the sports programs of our campuses. Real danger exists on the one hand of commercialism of our athletics which would destroy its value to our students or, on the other, of elimination of intercollegiate competition in order to avoid its interference with a proper education.

We need to maintain a balance. It is to keep this balance that your Association exists. The successful athletic tradition in American colleges for many years is in large measure the result of effective work which the National Collegiate Athletic Association has done. At your meeting this week you will be called upon to make new decisions that will determine the nature of athletics on the campuses for many years to come.

I have chosen to speak tonight on "The Goals of Collegiate Athletics." It would have been more appropriate for me to listen to you rather than to give my own views on this subject, entering as I do as a freshman into the labyrinth of collegiate athletics. I am, however, greatly concerned

about where athletics is going, and you have asked me to talk. I can at least review with you the questions that are before us.

The goals we are seeking have frequently been described, and I doubt whether my comments can add anything new to what will have been said better by others. There is now, however, before us a unique opportunity, in setting up our programs after the war, to work effectively toward making collegiate athletics what we want it to be. It accordingly becomes of immediate importance that we should remind ourselves of what we want athletics to supply in the college program.

First of all, let us remind ourselves that in discussing athletics our interests are those of our students. Twenty-six years ago this body passed a resolution which expresses a point of view from which our institutions have officially never deviated, but which is all too often forgotten by those who are thinking of sports rather than of education. The resolution reads,

"That in the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, physical training and athletics are an essential part of education, and that in every college or university the Department of Physical Training and Athletics should be recognized as a department of college instruction, directly responsible to the college or university administration."

This is a statement by those responsible for athletics within the colleges to those interested in sports both within and without the college fold. Its emphasis on athletics as education means that college sports are intended to promote the development of the college students who participate, and that their value as an exhibition is wholly secondary. Making athletics an integral part of the collegiate instruction program is meant to emphasize that college sports should be carried on so as to give lasting benefits to the players, and that those best qualified to see that such benefits are supplied are the college instructional staff rather than sports fans, including trustees and alumni, who, with whatever good intentions, may try to build up winning teams that frequently interfere with the normal education of the college students.

That athletics shall be of the most educational value is thus, I take it, our central goal. Let us see how we believe this goal can best be approached.

My old coach, Lynn St. John, whose wise counsel has long helped to guide this Association, has been so kind as to call my attention to a notable address made before this body



just after World War I by J. R. Angell, then dean at the University of Chicago and later president of Yale University. The situation then, as now, was one of change, with an opportunity to chart a new course. Angell was trying to mark what that course should be. Much of what he says is pertinent today. Permit me to quote as my own some of his "Articles of Faith":

1. "I believe," he said, "in the intelligent control of the life of the body that it may be the obedient servant of the mind, and in particular, I believe in physical exercise adequate in kind and amount to maintain health, develop physical and mental vigor, prolong life and increase happiness. Therefore,

2. "I believe in the development of wholesome games and sports, particularly those that are conducted out of doors.

3. "I believe such sports should in and of themselves give real joy and recreation, and that they should depend as little as possible upon extrinsic motives, such as social prestige, newspaper notoriety, and the like.

4. "I believe that these sports should be of a kind to develop both moral and physical courage and self control, teach generous subordination of the individual, and train leadership and the sense of responsibility to the group. I believe that the motive of keen, honorable competition and rivalry properly controlled is one of the finest weapons in the moral arsenal.

5. "I believe that every man in a college group physically able to do so should be a participant in one or more of the college sports, and that he should chiefly follow those from which he gets real fun.

6. "I believe that the habits of exercise and recreation cultivated in college should be explicitly taught with a view to continuation in after life.

7. "I believe amateurism is an absolute essential to wholesome college games, and that it means high-minded love of sport for its own sake. Men who play for motives other than the love of the game, men to whom victory however won is the controlling end, are men already on the road to professionalism.

8. "I believe that a good deal of the training of athletic teams, particularly in football has been grossly objectionable in over-working boys whose primary obligation is to the academic aims of the college.

9. "Negatively: I do not believe there is any obligation on the part of the college to furnish the general public with substitutes for the circus, the prize fight, and the gladiatorial combat.

10. "Despite the popular conviction to the contrary, I do not believe that there are convincing statistics to prove the supposed advertising value of successful athletic teams. Certainly many of the institutions that have grown most rapidly have not had successful teams (or any teams at all) and, conversely, not a few which have been conspicuous in the athletic world have grown slowly or not at all."

Still quoting from Mr. Angell, I find a comment which made a quarter of a century ago still has an unhappily familiar sound:

"The most anomalous feature of the case is that while ostensibly growing out of conditions inside the colleges, the actual control of athletics has frequently been outside, both in the legal and the moral sense of the word. Athletic associations, hired coaches, sporting alumni, often backed by alumni associations, together with all the agencies that fatten off public spectacles, have in point of fact too often set the pace, while college faculties and their presidents have either yielded acquiescence, or voiced mild and generally ineffective protest."

He adds, "Athletics have in many of the large universities served to create and foster an institutional solidarity afforded in like degree by no other agency . . . Athletics have in many institutions constituted almost the only bond of common interest. Similarly, they have served to develop alumni interest and loyalty out of all proportion to any or all other means."

The conclusion that Angell reaches is indeed an unhappy and discouraging one: "The system stresses money, and that can be instantly translated into gate receipts in a way that is inevitably demoralizing and debasing to college ideals and relations. You cannot have a professionally coached team with all the paraphernalia of attendants, uniforms, accoutrements, and what not, without involving heavy expense. This expense can only be met, so experience has demonstrated, by well patronized games, bringing large gate receipts. Gate receipts come steadily only from winning teams, or 'near winners.' Hence we must have winning teams and do whatever is necessary to secure them. The vicious circle is thus complete, as many a college knows to its humiliation."

Certainly if this was true when Angell spoke, the truth has been most amply demonstrated by our experience during the past twenty years. The financial pressure to win games has made many a coach and college executive strain his conscience in employing athletes and in urging students to devote to the game their time and their primary interest that should have been reserved for their studies.



The dangers thus brought to our attention are real. In fact they are so real as to have led certain colleges to throw intercollegiate athletics out of the window, and to make many others wish they could do so. The redoubled interest by the public in sports as a result of war experiences only increases this concern among the educators. I consider intercollegiate athletics to be at the crossroads, in the most critical period of its history. The colleges will take advantage of the present intense demand for education to organize their programs to give their students what is needed. If the corresponding heavy demand for intercollegiate games as sports spectacles interferes with a program of educational athletics, the institutions that are in earnest about education will be compelled to stop the intercollegiate games.

I do not believe that this is the direction we should go. Athletics is of real importance to the college student. Intramural athletics, though good, loses much of its zest if it is not combined with intercollegiate contests where the best players in a college have a chance to show what they can do against worthy opponents. President Lowell of Harvard once aptly described intercollegiate sport as the peak of the mountain attained by those who most skillfully climb the slopes of intramural games. A well balanced athletic program must have both.

Following this point further, I do not know of any way in which sympathetic interest and loyalty in a college team can be cultivated that is better than through active participation in sports by the whole body of students. Such participation should lead to making the varsity team the representatives of the best the college does in athletics. Contrary to Angell's impression of twenty-five years ago and of many sports writers today, the college athletic star has in many cases come to be thought of not as the hero of the campus but the hireling who demands special privileges. All too frequently the athlete is considered synonymous with the dullard to whom the intellectual life of the campus is an unknown land. This unjustified campus prejudice against the athlete will continue to grow unless the students honestly feel that they themselves are those whose best is being represented on the field and track. There is no better way to cultivate high regard for athletics and the college athlete than to see that the best men in the intramural sports are drawn into the varsity team as they prove their ability.

Conversely the colleges where the spirit of the varsity team is highest are those where the sports they represent are being played by the whole school. The members of a team in such a school know that their fellow students understand what they themselves are up against in a hard fight

against perhaps a superior team. They know they must work to keep their prized place on the team because there are others keenly competing to win the honor.

This is a spirit that is at once destroyed when men are brought onto a campus because they are athletes. The young men of normal abilities are immediately discouraged by what, if not considered unfair competition, at least makes the varsity team something apart from themselves. The students may be thrilled in watching a game with recruited players wearing their college uniforms. But they will feel they have a right to ask that the coach, if he brings players onto the campus, bring players that can win. No longer will the students take to heart the discouragement of the losing players and slap them on the back with, "You played a good game. Better luck next time."

It is only the team made up of representatives of the normal student body that can gain the win-or-lose type of loyalty from the college. Only the college where intramural sport is actively enjoyed can supply from its normal student body a team with spirit and loyalty to the school. Only the college which places in the field a varsity team for intercollegiate competition can stimulate the best interest in the intramural sports that mean so much to the welfare of the entire student body.

Here then, I believe the large majority of us will agree, is the well balanced program of collegiate athletics. It has a broad base of sport engaged in by every able-bodied student, adjusted to give health and vigor, as well as fun and recreation. Such sport helps to make the college years a happy experience of a full life. On this broad base is set the crowning peak of a good varsity team ably coached and guided, representing the best the college boys can do. The men who compose this team are of normal academic attainments which when combined with unusual experience in the values of competitive sport should enable them to take leading places in the world's activities when they have finished their college careers.

This program says nothing about providing a sports spectacle. I must agree with Mr. Angell that the colleges cannot accept the responsibility for supplying the public with thrilling exhibitions by expert players. Such demands would place wholly unjustified obligations upon college students who are engaged in preparing themselves for life but who want to play games for fun. It is nevertheless true that the stress of a game before a large crowd gives a player a most valuable experience in performing well under the public eye, with the stimulus of the crowd's reactions adding to college and team loyalties in bringing out the last ounce of

effort of which one is capable. Also, it is true that these exhibitions do form one of the most valuable rallying points that unify the various widely spread components of the larger universities. Campus spirit wants something to cheer for. Alumni want to rally round. Friends of the institution follow the games with interest.

This legitimate demand for public intercollegiate contests is, I believe, consistent with the wholly amateur basis of athletics that I have outlined. In fact, in the long run, I cannot believe that the college and alumni interests can be maintained on any other basis than that of teams, win or lose, which are truly representative of the normal college students and their interests.

The greatest danger to the college athletic program today, however, seems to me to be the rising demand that the colleges supply public sports spectacles of professional calibre. Let me say at once that I consider this demand for great sports spectacles by the public as natural and justified. But I am greatly concerned that the sports public seems to consider it the obligation of the colleges to meet this demand. The only stable answer is the rise of professional teams, independent of the colleges, which will give the high quality performance that the world of sports wants, leaving the colleges to play the good but not perfect game that is the avocation rather than the business of their students.

The swing from intense pressure on college baseball to professional baseball teams and strictly amateur college baseball was coincident with World War I. The best thing that could happen to sports in America would be for a similar swing to occur in football now after World War II.

Already a number of cities have their professional football teams and their municipal stadiums. Where they do not already exist, what would be a better war memorial than a city athletic field and stadium erected in honor of the young heroes who died in the fight for freedom? With such a facility available at a reasonable rental, professional football would have a good chance of financial success, and the colleges would be relieved of the need to maintain oversized accommodations for the exceptional game that would draw the great crowd.

The rest of the country owes a debt to the Ivy League. True to their long tradition in education, they have taken the lead in working toward a well-balanced program of intercollegiate football. It would have been easier to guard their scholastic standards following the Midway's example of no football. They have wisely chosen not to throw out the baby with the dirty bath water. It would have been still

easier to keep the status quo, with its increasing emphasis on players drawn into their institutions because of their athletic ability, and given long and exhaustive training to win games. The effort to maintain intercollegiate football on a truly amateur basis, however difficult a balancing feat, is nevertheless the only right solution in justice to their students. I earnestly hope that this determined step will gain the full support of all who are concerned with the welfare of sports in our country and especially with those who are responsible for athletics in our colleges.

#### JOINT SESSION WITH A.F.C.A. AND C.P.E.A.

Wednesday Morning, January 9, 1946

I. REV. PATRICK J. HOLLORAN, S.J., President  
St. Louis University

THE opportunity of addressing these brief words of welcome to this large and distinguished gathering is one for which I am personally grateful, inasmuch as it is a distinct honor conferred upon St. Louis University.

It is not without propriety, however, that at the joint meeting of three such collegiate bodies as are assembled here in St. Louis such a privilege should be accorded the institution which not only bears the name of our city, but which for years was the only educational institution in St. Louis, as well as the first university to open its doors in that vast expanse of territory which extends from our Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

I am equally grateful to have some slight voice in this meeting which, I am convinced, all of us are aware is perhaps the most important meeting this body will ever hold. The coaches, the athletic directors, the faculty, and the administrative officers of our colleges and universities are facing a tremendous responsibility at this time, and must do so with courage, with judgment, and with honor.

It is to be presumed that all of us here present are deeply and sincerely interested in intercollegiate athletic programs; otherwise, we should hardly be present. We are also aware that the results of this meeting will affect policy and practice in the field of amateur competition for years to come; and with that awareness is the certain realization that we are confronted with problems, the magnitude and the multitude of which challenge even such a gathering as this.

It is belaboring the obvious to say that the solution of these problems calls for both understanding and goodwill. We can bring to the solution of these problems, from the side of understanding, both the wisdom that comes from experience and the enlightened guidance of true objectives.

Many of the men gathered here witnessed the emergence of our nation from a former World War, and the return to college lecture rooms and athletic fields of the previous generation of America's young manhood. We can profit by that experience, by the mistakes that were made as well as by the good steps that were taken. Secondly, athletics, in any thinking that professes to be sound, are but an adjunct to a college education — an asset, but not the substance.

A man attends college to prepare himself for life, and the returning veteran is being offered by a grateful government, the opportunity to fit himself intellectually into the nation's corps of leaders. To defeat that purpose is apt to be tantamount to injustice.

From the side of goodwill, we can follow a directive that would go far to bring the blessing of a just and lasting peace to the nations of the world — "open covenants openly arrived at" — and its corollary — conscientiously adhered to.

Amateur athletics, as intercollegiate athletics are, are one of the finest contributors to America's vitality, its youthful vigor, its courage, its very character; but, there is the possibility of their developing into the colossus that might result in self-destruction. It is our duty to preserve them from that, and for this task genuine goodwill is required.

May our meeting here in the City of St. Louis be fruitful in results proportioned to the important decisions which have to be made. May your stay here be one that is both pleasant and profitable.

And may I, in the name of our city administration, of our people and of the two universities which have St. Louis for their home — Washington University and St. Louis University — bid you a most cordial and heartfelt welcome?

## II. BRIGADIER GENERAL F. A. HART, United States Marine Corps

**T**HE opportunity to address all of you here today is especially gratifying to me as a Marine officer who has followed closely the physical development of our nation's youth for the past three decades.

I shall talk generally on athletics in the Marine Corps during that period, and our athletic plans for the future.

Many of you present are Marine Corps Reserve Officers, who have recently returned to inactive status, and probably certain of my remarks will be elementary, for which I ask your indulgence.

We have had some great football teams in the Marine Corps. During World War I, season of 1917, the Marine football team at Mare Island, coached and captained by Johnny Beckett of Oregon, went through the season undefeated and finally defeated Camp Lewis in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena. Again, in 1918, a new Mare Island team, led by the Hanley Brothers — Dick and Pat — played the Great Lakes Blue Jackets in the Rose Bowl, where they met their first defeat — 16-0.

The Marine Corps continued to use football to keep its name before the public. After World War I, a great team was built up at Quantico by Johnny Beckett, around the late Frank Goettge, who was, in my opinion, one of our greatest football players. This team was sponsored by the late Major General Smedley Butler, whose dynamic personality many of you may remember. The Quantico Marines played both colleges and service teams — Michigan, Georgetown and Vanderbilt were among the more prominent opponents.

Up to the beginning of World War II, teams from Quantico, Parris Island, and San Diego, where we have our recruit depots, played scheduled games with the colleges and other service teams.

During World War II, we have likewise had some great football teams at Cherry Point, Camp LeJeune, and El Toro. These teams were outstanding, but it was the various intramural football teams of the Division, Regiment, and Battalion that we emphasized. At Camp LeJeune alone last season, there were sixteen football teams actively participating; likewise, over the whole Marine Corps, there were hundreds of football teams.

Why were we placing so much stress on participation of the individual Marine in strenuous bodily contact athletics such as football? I will try and explain and, in doing so, shall tell you about the Marine Corps, how we develop the individual and, thereby, maintain our "esprit de corps," which I believe to be superior to any other organization, whether military or civilian.

Prior to the declaration of the national emergency, statistics furnished from our recruit depots and physical fitness testing records in colleges and universities, showed that the physical prowess of the recruit was diminishing, and also showed definitely the declining strength, endurance, agility, and coordination of the individual. Our mechanized age was taking its effect upon the physique of the nation's youth.

Throughout the centuries, military leaders have recognized that the effectiveness of fighting men depended to a large degree upon their physical condition. No fighting force in all history has achieved notable success without superbly conditioned men. The remarkable military achievements of the ancient Persians, Greeks, and Romans were due in no small part to the rugged, tough, well-conditioned men these nations produced. It is a significant fact that where a soft luxurious living undermined the physical prowess of the people of these nations, they were soon overthrown by tougher people.

The officers in charge of organization and training of units within the Marine Corps realized that if the Corps was to retain its prestige as a fighting body of men, second to none, its men must be conditioned physically to accomplish the following:

- (1) March long distances with full pack through jungle and over mountains;
- (2) To drive fast moving trucks and motor vehicles over rough terrain;
- (3) To make assaults and engage in bayonet and hand-to-hand fighting;
- (4) To jump into and out of fox-holes and trenches and over obstacles;
- (5) To carry heavy objects;
- (6) To keep going for many hours without sleep or rest.

All of these activities of modern war required well-conditioned troops.

The importance of the proper concept of physical fitness was recognized. This concept required that a physical program must be developed toward the total conditioning of all the men. Since physical fitness is composed of strength, endurance, agility, and coordination, it is apparent that these cannot be developed by any one activity.

Marching is a splendid conditioning activity, but it does not adequately develop abdominal, arm, and shoulder-girdle strength, agility, coordination, or the type of endurance called for in running. It must be supplemented by other exercises which will develop the other parts of the body.

We had within the Corps, regular and reserve officers, who were outstanding athletic directors, coaches, and physical directors: for example, Bernie Bierman of Minnesota, Dick and Pat Hanley of Northwestern, and Tuss McLaughry of Brown, "Swede" Larsen of the Navy, and Johnny Beckett of Oregon, to mention a few. Certain of these officers were called together and they fathered the Marine Corps Physical Development and Training Program.

This program required that at the recruit depot every individual be given a complete course in calisthenics and participate in various sports. Each sport and game was for a definite purpose. For example, teamwork in sports develops the principles of coordination that are invaluable on the battlefield. Competitive athletics develop an aggressive fighting spirit, confidence, the will to win, and the ability to think and act quickly and effectively under fire. Many skills of direct value to the Marine are acquired from the various sports.

In soccer, a man must be ready at all times to kick the ball with either foot. He naturally acquires a short gait, a change of pace, and a sense of balance which will be of immense advantage in dodging shell holes and obstacles on the battlefield.

Football, which is in the same category, also develops the elements of correct body contact in combat work.

Nearly every blow and position in boxing has its counterpart in bayonet fighting. Additionally, these sports developed the all-essential teamwork necessary within the squad, platoon, and company on the battlefield.

The plan, to be successful, had to be followed throughout the individual's whole tour of duty in the Marine Corps. Great stress was laid at the Marine Officers' schools on developing adequate instructors. Selected men from the ranks were given special courses to perfect them as physical instructors and coaches. The program was sold to the combat team commanders, and I, for one, was an enthusiastic follower.

We field commanders all believe that it was the superb physical condition of our men that enabled them to make successfully eleven major amphibian assaults and endure untold fatigue and hardships in accomplishing their assigned task.

The man who is physically strong, trained, and perfected in hand-to-hand fighting and bodily contact fears no man, for he believes himself fully prepared and is ready to meet his foe at his own game.

By maintaining our men in top condition, and I mean both physical and mental, we were able to accomplish successfully all of our assigned tasks. My Division, the Fourth Marine Division, rehabilitated in the Hawaiian area on the Island of Maui after each of our several operations. In thirteen months the Fourth Marine Division made four major landings against intense enemy opposition and suffered 3,661 killed and 10,889 wounded. We absorbed many replacements and retained excellent discipline and high morale, had



very few Courts Martial and an extremely low percentage of battle fatigue or neurosis.

The Marine Corps has always been attractive to the young athlete, for the Corps offered action and plenty of it. We were glad to have these young men, the athletes, for they proved themselves.

Within each of our various divisions, you could find enough All-Americans and All-Conference football players that, put together as a team, could possibly defeat the best of the colleges, and some of the professional teams.

The Fourth Marine Division's football team, during the 1944 football season between the Saipan-Tinian and Iwo Jima operations, won the championship of the Pacific Ocean area. This team was coached by Pat Hanley, and tied its first game 0 to 0, and won the remainder without being scored upon. The physical condition of the team was outstanding, not one time-out for injury during the whole season.

Of interest to you, this football squad of 44 men landed on Iwo Jima with their respective units. All were leaders — company, platoon, squad, et cetera. Ten were killed. Twenty-one were wounded. So, you can see that the rate of casualties to this team was extremely high but, they were athletes, leaders of their fellow Marines, and it is among the leaders that most casualties fall.

You will be interested to know how much we considered athletics in our rehabilitation training. Pat Hanley was our Athletic and Morale Officer and did an outstanding job. In our camp nearly every foot of available space was leveled by bull dozers and utilized for games.

Usually, we had between three and four months between operations. The first month was spent in building the man up to his normal weight and strength. A fifteen to twenty pound loss in weight per man was not unusual. All forms of supervised athletics were prescribed and every man participated. There was the minimum of field training, the maximum of game play, liberty, and amusement, along with as good food as we could provide. These Marines were young, and they quickly responded to such treatment.

The system of training members of the small units to act as athletic directors between the battles paid dividends, for each battalion was capable of putting together a league team in both baseball and football; this supported a fairly complete intramural athletic schedule in which large numbers of the Marines of the Division had an opportunity to participate. Attractive prizes were given the winning teams of each league, and the spirit which these unit teams fostered within the battalions and regiments was a very healthy condition.

Competitive sports tend, as you know, to develop, two highly important traits in men — teamwork and spirit — which we call "esprit de corps." They are necessary to a winning regiment just as they are to a winning college football team. We intend to keep the development of those traits high in the Marine Corps and to that end our officers, who are concerned with the long range planning for morale, have evolved for our peacetime use in the future an athletic program even more complete than that which carried us through the recent war.

The program for the future is built around four main objectives. It will strive to provide the maximum opportunity for active participation by all personnel in some form of sport; to assist in the development and maintenance of physical fitness of all members of the unit; to develop, through proper leadership and supervision, the ability to make decisions, the faculty of quick thinking, and the innate qualities of leadership of the participants; and lastly, to provide a source of recreation for spectators, by a proper scheduling of competitive events, both team and individual tournament. In short, it will be the conditioning of the individual to mold him into our fighting team.

To maintain such a program we will have a trained instructor staff dispersed throughout the units of the Corps, and our Basic Officers' School will incorporate the training to make this possible. Out of the 1250 hours of instruction in the Marine Officers' Basic School, over 10 per cent, or 150 hours, will be on athletics. Broken down, this period will include the topics of athletic leadership — coaching and instruction methods — skills and fundamentals of play, rules and officiating technique, procurement and care of athletic gear, and court and field dimensions and construction.

In addition, in the field, posts or organizations of Division level will conduct schools for subordinate units; especially screened and well-qualified personnel will attend these schools. Similar to the Basic School course mentioned just now, this course will be attended by both officers and enlisted men, and the personnel will ultimately be coaches and athletic leaders of units down to platoon level. Particular attention will be given to coaching and officiating techniques.

Each Marine Corps unit, down to Battalion level, will organize councils and committees to carry out athletic programs, and on each of these committees will be the Commanding Officer of his executive, a representative from the Plans and Training Section, a representative from the Supply Section, the Special Services Officer and the Chaplain.

This council determines policy for the organization, functioning purely in an administrative capacity. Such decisions

as time to be allotted out of the training schedule for athletics, procurement of equipment, facilities available and required, funds, and the general over-all athletic program for the unit.

Under each council will be committees made up of athletic officers and NCO's which will arrange schedules and in general carry out the policies of the unit council.

This may sound technical and create the impression that we are setting up a "paper work" system for supervised athletics, but such is not the case. I have described it briefly to bring out one point — that point is our intention to specialize on "on-duty" athletic programs.

As many of you know, in the past war instruction in the fundamentals of football, for instance, had in many cases to be given up in favor of instruction in the function and care of the heavy machine gun, or flame-thrower, or bazooka, and only selected men who were already qualified in every arm could be spared from the training schedule for "on-duty" instruction in athletic supervising. These men, by their great interest in an athletic program, sparked the whole unit and much of the participation in sports was during off-duty hours.

Lieutenant Angelo Bertelli, the former All-American half-back from Notre Dame, tells a story from Iwo Jima which well illustrates the desire of men to relax with athletics, at any opportunity:

During a lull in the fighting, when his unit was resting a few hundred yards from the front lines, he saw a group of some twenty-odd Marines playing touch football. This was well on in the battle, and men playing touch football when they might be resting was a sight amazing enough in itself, but what impressed Bertelli was that which they were using for a ball — a rolled up Japanese uniform tied into a tight ball.

In our postwar program, there will be time to encourage and foster this athletic inclination of the average American, with time allotted from the training program. Every man will be encouraged to participate in some type of athletics. Training schedules of every unit will contain one hour a day for some phase of athletics, and the importance of every man participating will be stressed. The hour will be well utilized even if some type of informal game is played such as swat-ball, four man volley-ball, paddle tennis, shinny, mass soccer, and many others.

This "on-duty" instruction and encouragement will have a direct emphasis on the well-known off-duty athletics, which we see now, in the large scale football games between the large posts of the Corps and, we hope, with many colleges.

The basis of this "Varsity" competition will be one team representing a post, and the sports played will be football, basketball, baseball, boxing, track, and swimming. In addition to the well-known boost to unit spirit, such a program will foster a healthy public interest in the services.

To reach the greater number of men in the off-duty category, we have the intrapost competitions, in which teams representing units within the post or division compete against each other. Such intrapost leagues will, of course, encompass a larger number of different games and sports. We have seen the effects of such leagues in the field during the war.

Adequate facilities were sometimes sorely lacking in the rest camps of the Pacific but the men, like the battle-weary Marines with the Jap uniform football, found a way. In our postwar plan, the facilities will be provided. Both the novice and the experienced athlete will be encouraged to play the game of their choice, and the program will have as its primary aim the ultimate athletic participation of every Marine.

You all realize that in order to carry out efficiently the program outlined above, we must have a source of alert trained young athletes. Where do we intend to procure these men? They will come from our young officers entering from the Naval R.O.T.C. colleges and universities, and platoon leaders from colleges that do not have Naval R.O.T.C. Units.

The postwar Naval R.O.T.C. program, as proposed to Congress, provides that the Navy shall maintain Naval R.O.T.C. units in 52 colleges and universities. The Marine Corps contemplates Marine contingents of about 54 Midshipmen — Marines — with necessary Marine instructors in each of the N.R.O.T.C. Units. During the summer months, the members of Marine contingents will undergo an intensive eight-week training period at Quantico, Virginia.

It is proposed that midshipmen — and Marine units — will receive financial benefits including payment by the Navy of all tuition charges, plus fifty dollars per month; so much for our Marines in Naval R.O.T.C. Units.

The Marine Corps also plans to re-activate its platoon leader's program in certain colleges and universities which do not maintain a Naval R.O.T.C. Unit or an Army R.O.T.C. Unit. Members of platoon leaders' classes will be drawn from the normal civilian college students, who are attending school on their own initiative and at their own expense. These students will pursue a normal civilian curriculum, except that they will undergo summer training at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia.

I can assure you that Marine Officer Candidates will return from their eight weeks of summer training in a much better physical condition than if they had been peddling ice or merely acquiring a suntan. With these two sources of officer procurement in mind, it is easy to understand how closely the Marine Corps will be affiliated with almost every college and university in the United States in the postwar procurement of officers.

To each of you coaches and athletic directors present, and to those who are not present today, belongs the "thanks" and "well done" for instilling in the boys who served in the Corps the attributes of good citizenship and the do-or-die spirit which contribute to the making of a good Marine.

When the going was tough, from Guadalcanal to Okinawa, there was many a young Marine who pictured the battle as he had remembered a hard-fought game of football.

After Tarawa, one Lieutenant Colonel remarked: "It was just like a tough game, but I'm a bit more tired."

Our program will have benefits which are probably more obvious to this audience than to most, but I should like to emphasize one idea which should be remembered by every American:

As a corps of fighting men, our final objective in all of our peacetime training is to fit ourselves to impose our will upon any enemy of the country. That we will never have to do so again is our devout hope, but we must keep ourselves prepared. We develop new weapons, perfect the old, and devote ourselves to the study of the profession of arms, but we know that, in the last analysis, it is men who win wars, and that the military arm is only as strong and as fit as the men who comprise it.

By an all-encompassing athletic program as an integral part of our training, we will build up and maintain the physical prowess of the individual Marine.

### III. PRESIDENT THURSTON J. DAVIES, Colorado College

FIRST of all, I want to thank you, Mr. President, for that introduction; it was very gracious of you, and I appreciate it all the more, I think, because last evening in introducing me to the Council at the Council dinner, you referred to me as an 'old war horse'.

Now, I am very highly honored at being called a "war horse," but I don't like the idea of being "old," and I don't propose to accept that part of your introduction last night.

Of course, I have just gotten back into civilian clothes; and a soft coat and a snap-brim hat feel pretty good. I was

a staff officer at headquarters, and I think I would like to give you my favorite definition of a staff officer. In this definition, I specifically except General Hart!

A staff officer, as the saying goes, is a man who comes into headquarters knowing a little bit about a great deal. As he stays there, he learns less and less about more and more, until finally he knows nothing about everything.

It is in that humble spirit that I approach this task this morning. To say that I am pleased and honored to be standing before you now would be trite. To say further that college athletics generally, and N.C.A.A. in particular, face extraordinary problems and must make basic decisions for the future, just at this time, is also trite. Both, however, are true.

As I look around the room here, I see many men whose connection with college athletics has been interrupted by the war effort, but who are now back at their accustomed tasks with, of course, an experience behind them which cannot have failed to strengthen them.

As I look around, I see also many men who, during the disturbed, chaotic educational picture which the war brought about have striven valiantly to maintain and foster the ideals of intercollegiate sport for which they, their institutions, and the N.C.A.A. have stood.

Most of you will, I am sure, remember the meeting of this association last year, and will remember the inspiration that was brought to that meeting by Colonel "Swede" Larsen. I mention him in addition to the comments of the other speakers, because I was his executive officer for several months, and learned to respect his ability. Intercollegiate sport has lost one of its important supporters in Swede's passing and I know you will join with me in the deep sorrow that his friends feel at this time.

Most of us will remember also, I think, the confused picture which confronted us a year ago. Many colleges had been forced to abandon intercollegiate sport. Many colleges were facing desperately unhappy situations. Many college academic and athletic officials found it difficult even to surmise what the future might be.

I am not a "Pollyanna," and I am not minimizing the difficulties which now face us in all phases of academic work. I should like to point out, however, that our problem during the next two or three years will be, broadly speaking, the offering of sound college education and sound athletic programs to more men than we actually know what to do with.

Practically speaking, it is probable that every college represented in this meeting could enroll next September

enough veterans alone to satisfy completely its enrollment needs. The problem during this period will be, therefore, to give as much as possible to the greatly increased number of students who will come to us for college education in September. As far as programs of intercollegiate athletics are concerned we shall, I think, not lack for material; in addition to this, the returning veteran will present no financial problem.

It would be interesting to have a show of hands in this room as to how many of us present went through college with all our tuition and expenses paid, and sixty-five dollars a month. I imagine there would be a slight minority of hands go up if I asked that question. So, we are going to have these men on our campus, and they are going to be financially taken care of.

Since all of this is true, I wonder if we have not now the perfect opportunity in our institutions to strengthen for all time some of the fine ideals and approaches to intercollegiate sport which so many institutions have had?

As most of you know, I have been interested in the affairs of the N.C.A.A. for many years. The N.C.A.A. has, over the years, fought constantly for a firm code of procedure in the conduct of intercollegiate sport which would enable us to say sincerely and truthfully that intercollegiate sport is an integral and very helpful part of the organization of American colleges and universities. I wonder if it would not be appropriate, at this time, therefore, to review again some of the fundamental approaches which result in a sound program of intercollegiate sport for any college? What I shall say will, I am sure, be only a restatement of the things most of you are doing, and a restatement of principles which the N.C.A.A. has striven to have accepted by all institutions within its membership, and I still believe that Article III is a good code.

It seems to me that there are two fundamental concepts necessary to begin sound thinking about intercollegiate sport. The first of these is that we accept without reservation, the fact that intercollegiate sport does not make or unmake an institution. I am amazed at the number of people who really honestly believe that a good football team can be the means of developing a great college or university.

A good football team may do a great deal of good for an institution in its relations with its alumni and friends, and by the display of spirit on the part of the team and the undergraduates supporting it. A football team, good or bad, will never make or break a university. The institution will be judged by the quality of its product, and what its product does in communities and in the nation, after graduation. The

fact that twenty-five, sixty-five, or one hundred and five graduates of an institution have had successful careers in professional football does not, I think you will agree, make that institution great.

In the second place, and just as fundamental it seems to me, is our obligation to the young man who participates in intercollegiate sport. Here, to my mind, there is only one fair question a college can ask itself — are the men who play on its teams, athletes attending college, or are they college students participating in athletics?

Let me repeat: are the members of our teams athletes attending college, or are they college students participating in intercollegiate sport?

When one reaches the conclusion that his institution in its intercollegiate program is going to have students participating in intercollegiate sport, three or four simple fundamentals of actual practice become at once clear:

First, that no young man will be given preference in admission to college, because he has athletic ability. That way lies disaster to the man, and for the institution, and before we can get to realize completely that there cannot be and shall not be any adjustment in what we offer to the young man of athletic ability, and what we demand for other students, we are on the wrong path. That, it seems to me, is the first and clear fundamental:

In the second place, that no young man will be given preference in grades while in college to enable him to compete on an athletic team. I have no sympathy for the coach who has constantly to approach the academic authorities to ask favors for athletes. It seems to me, and I am sure you will all agree here, that the boy who uses athletic participation as an excuse for dodging academic requirements is not worthy of representing a good college on the athletic field.

The minute a coach gets himself into the position of having to use a good halfback, whether or not he has fulfilled academic requirements demanded of other students, he is interfering with the orderly academic progress of an institution and does not belong in the institution.

The athlete who has fulfilled the entrance requirements to the institution, and who uses athletic participation as an excuse for inferior academic work is not worthy to represent that institution on the field, whether it means winning or losing the game.

We have an excellent illustration of the reverse of this in the Navy V-12 Program. Young men — prospective officers in the Naval Service — have been playing football on our teams during these past three years and have had to do so at the sacrifice of very limited leisure time. It was not pos-



sible for them to use athletic participation as an excuse for inferior academic work. The coach of one of our finest teams made the remark a couple of years ago that while his squad was not as large as it had been in prewar days, he had had the greatest thrill in his coaching career during the season of 1943, because every man of his squad was out playing football, not because he had a scholarship, not because he felt that he would gain some prestige in his Naval career, but playing on the team because he had actually wanted to play football. If we can maintain this attitude as we go back into the normal setup of intercollegiate sport, we shall have conquered one of the major evils in our intercollegiate sports picture.

In the third place, if we are to have student athletes we must make sure that any student, no matter what courses he is taking, can participate in intercollegiate sport. At no point can the student be sacrificed for the athletic program. I realize that the problem of laboratory versus practice is present on all campuses. If the problem is solved by the demand that the undergraduate drop a laboratory course, again the academic standing of the institution is being tampered with in one of its fundamental aspects.

The coach who cannot work with complete respect for the academic progress of members of his team is hurting and not helping his institution and his men. By that, I do not mean that college administrations have not, at times, been reluctant to cooperate with coaches in the matter of schedules. There comes a point, however, when even institutions most cooperative with their coaches cannot make further adjustments. At this point, it is vitally necessary that the coach be the one to make the adjustment.

In all of this, I have said nothing about eligibility or about proselyting. I believe that sound codes of eligibility can and will be set up by institutions and by conferences just as they were set up after the last war. I believe that these codes of eligibility will be set up at the present time with full regard for the necessity for making it possible for our returning veterans to participate in intercollegiate sport.

As far as proselyting is concerned, I am not sure that anything can be done about it. I do not believe it is of very great importance in intercollegiate sport. If an inferior institution is able, by proselyting methods, to attract a promising athlete, the athlete probably does not deserve to go to a better institution.

Now, here again I want to say something informally; by this, I do not mean, there are not bad practices in proselyting. I very much hope the National Collegiate Athletic Association will be requested by its membership to study

this problem, and come out with some recommendations for its control.

I am saying generally, however, that when a young man has been exposed to an institution which it is natural for him to attend, and when somebody from another institution comes and offers inducements for him to attend the other institution in order to play on its teams, and to receive perhaps money or something in kind for such play, I think probably the young man is not the kind you would want, and has gone to the institution which can best take care of his particular needs.

I should like finally, however, to discuss the matter of scholarships. Here, I realize that I am treading on dangerous ground. Again, however, it seems to me that institutions can set up systems of scholarship award which will enable them to have their teams composed of student athletes. I realize that scholarships will be given to athletes. Why not? The qualities that make a good athlete are certainly not those which should disbar him from scholarship aid. On the contrary, they are in many cases the very qualities which make the colleges eager to give him scholarship support.

Nor do I believe that the friend of the college who wants to give money for scholarships designed primarily for athletes should necessarily be criticized. In many cases, his own athletic experiences and his association with friends who have had such experiences makes him believe sincerely that he would like his financial support to help a student go through college, go to the young man with athletic ability. At any rate, we must recognize the fact that scholarship funds for athletes will be made available either openly or sub-rosa.

I honestly believe that the institution which believes this is not so is taking an ostrich-like attitude. At this point, it becomes necessary for the college which is interested in student athletes to consider what protection can be placed around scholarships to the end that the young man with athletic ability will not be exploited. This can, it seems to me, be done by very few, but very categorical regulations — no matter what the source of the scholarship may be:

(1) No scholarship shall be offered to a man who does not meet fully the entrance requirements of the institution;

(2) No scholarship shall be continued for any man who does not successfully meet the academic requirements within the institution;

(3) No scholarship shall be taken away from a man because of failure either to go out for athletics or to play on athletic teams of the institution;

(4) No man shall be given a job by the institution for which he is not required to give value received.

Now, frankly, it seems to me that in this third and fourth matter, we are protecting the boy himself as well as the institution. The minute we start to say that we are going to make it possible for a young man with athletic ability to go through college and to have a successful college career, if we say we are going to do that, and help him, not only by scholarship aid, but by a job through which he can work out his college career, we are on sound ground. The minute we say to him that beyond reasonable scholarship aid, we are going to give him a job, but we are going to make it the kind of a job for which he will get a dollar an hour for something which should not take more than fifteen or twenty cents an hour's worth of work, at that point we break down not only, it seems to me, our institutional integrity, but break down the character of the boy as well.

By way of illustration, I wonder if you will pardon a reference to the college I represent? I am telling this only because it represents something that I specifically know about. I realized that there were many friends of my college who wanted to give money for scholarships for men with athletic ability. A good many of them were close enough friends of mine to tell me that they did not like to give money in a roundabout and underhanded manner, but they really felt the young man with athletic ability should have scholarship help in order to get the advantage of a college education. I believed in the sincerity of these friends of mine.

We, therefore, organized in 1938 the Colorado College Association and in its active membership are many outstanding business and professional men. The association agreed immediately to adopt the safeguard in the scholarship program which I have outlined above. The college agreed to have two of its administrative officers sit with the association committee on recommendations for scholarships. Most of the scholarships, incidentally, are awarded to men whom the college has recommended to the association. The joint committee of the association and the college makes recommendations to the Student Aid Committee of the college which makes the final award. This association has set up a committee to advise scholarship holders. If a man does not live up to the academic requirements, he receives no mercy from this committee, particularly since they have told him specifically that he must meet academic requirements.

They have organized a committee also that helps get jobs for their scholarship holders and again have taken the position that these jobs must be real jobs and not contributions. In several cases, scholarship holders have felt that

the requirements of their academic program did not permit them to continue in intercollegiate sport. The decision in each case has been that of the man concerned and his scholarship has continued. In two or three instances, men have been injured shortly after entrance into college. Their scholarships have continued throughout their college careers.

No man is awarded a scholarship unless funds have already been raised for continuing the scholarship throughout the four years of college. In one case, for example — we had a youngster, who during the football season of the freshman year, got a knee injury and could not continue in competition. We carried that boy for two extra years with a bad scholarship record, one we would have normally not carried, because we did not want to have it thought in the slightest way, either by the man or other undergraduates, that he was being penalized because he was not able to participate in athletic competition.

The effects of the work of the association have, I think, been excellent. We have a group of men sincerely interested not only in Colorado College athletics, but in Colorado College as an institution.

An interesting thing about that is that these men who serve on these committees come to see the viewpoint of the college, what the college is trying to do in having a sound athletic program, and they are its chief supporters in maintaining the standards we demand; and actually, we consider this program a very valuable addition to our general college program, an integral part of it.

The effect on the scholarship holders has been good, uniformly good. To illustrate this: about a month ago, we received a letter from a young First Lieutenant in the Army Engineer Corps who had held a Colorado College Association scholarship until graduation. In this letter, he stated that his whole life at Colorado College had been a happy one, that he appreciated not only the financial help but the friendship and sound advice not only of the administration and faculty, but of interested men in the community, and he enclosed his check for one hundred dollars for the Colorado College Association, with the wish, as he expressed it, that some other boy might have the same happy association with the college that he had. I think this one letter indicates that a scholarship program can be worked out with benefit and not detriment to the young man helped by scholarship aid.

Some of you will remember that just before the war and after our adoption as an Association of the code of amateurism in college athletics, there was a great deal of talk as to whether the N.C.A.A. should or should not become a regulatory body. I hardly see how the N.C.A.A. has the facilities

being regularly without a large staff to accomplish the regulation. I would hope, however, that any institution which cannot subscribe to fundamental principles which have guided the Association through the years would be big enough to resign from the Association on the very sound ground that an institution which cannot abide by what it knows to be the athletic code of the overwhelming majority of institutions in an Association just simply does not belong there.

It seems to me each institution has got to measure itself in terms of its own integrity to accept what it believes is a sound code in intercollegiate sports.

All of us are facing problems, but I think if we can approach the problems of our institutions fairly, we will realize that intercollegiate sport is one of the many things which can help institutions become great. If all of us adopt programs which accept completely the idea that our teams will be composed of college students participating in intercollegiate sport and accept as a categorical principle that no athlete is to be exploited, we cannot only preserve and strengthen the sound and fundamental principles which have made intercollegiate sport strong but will, in our own institutions, reap the reward of all of the good things that come from intercollegiate sport which all of us so deeply cherish.

IV. MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN  
United States Army  
(Head, Office of Strategic Services)

WHEN Lou Little asked me to come here, I wanted to do so because, from my experience in the last five years, I have come to appreciate the need of America having men as leaders and as followers who were balanced men, men who knew the intellectual side of life, but knew also those principles by which other men are controlled, as well as the principles of moral discipline, without which you cannot meet the present problems of the world.

And I wanted to come here to learn — and I have learned a great deal from the speeches of General Hart and of Dr. Davies — and all of that points more strongly to what I said to Lou. It was this: that the main reason I wanted to come was because I believed that in the hands of men like you rested largely the determination of the ideals by which our young men were going to be governed. And it is true, because the healthy young man who has any interest in sports looks to the sporting page, and he looks to the coaches, as

well as to the players, and he sets his life upon that; and I think it is a good thing that he does.

It is a very healthy thing to see that an educator like Dr. Davies recognizes the essential part that intercollegiate athletics must play in education. And there is an added reason for it. Just before I came here, I went to the Army record section and talked to some of the psychiatrists there, and I said, "Give me some of the figures you have on the psycho-neurotic cases that you found in your induction centers and in your admissions to hospitals, and in discharges from service." It must be remembered that General Hart in his address was referring to a special group, to a unique group, to a group that constitutes a small percentage of the general services in the war, and that will always be, not only because they are a selected body of men, but because of the leadership in the Marines itself.

They told me there at the Record Center that between January 1st of 1942 and June 30th, 1945, in all induction centers — and that referred both to the Army and the Navy — there were 1,750,000 men rejected for neuro-psychiatric reasons; that they constituted twelve per cent of all inductees examined at all induction centers; and that they constituted thirty-seven per cent of all those rejected for all causes.

They also told me there had been about a million men admitted to Army hospitals for neuro-psychiatric reasons; and that they constituted six per cent of all those admitted for all causes. They constituted forty-one per cent of all medical discharges from the Army.

Now, these doctors do not undertake to say that is a high figure for our population, and they do not undertake to say that it means that that is accelerated as we move on; but, they do say that it represents something that has to be dealt with.

I asked them if one means of dealing with certain groups included in this problem wouldn't be healthy sport, directed athletics; and they agreed, pointing out that certainly one of the essential results of sports, as illustrated in this war, was the development of team play, and that this war showed that even in weaklings if they could identify themselves with the team, and adapt themselves to the group, they themselves would be carried along and do good work.

Certainly, some of the dangers that exist in war cause or accentuate the break that will come to a man after he reaches the breaking point. To read what these doctors report on the men in the Air Forces, and the conditions that surround them, to see men who may be held 200 consecutive days in a battle line, to look particularly at the men who

went all through Italy — I am thinking now of the Third Division — of how they were held with breasts against those hills all the way up that line; a breaking point is bound to come. Some of the things that force that break are lack of food and lack of sleep, but perhaps more than anything else, faulty leadership, because if men have confidence in their leaders, if those leaders can stand up to it physically, if they have learned to have resourcefulness, if they are able to breed self-respect and self-confidence in the men themselves, if those leaders have a sense of right and of wrong, and a sense of obligation, they cannot help but influence their men.

As General Hart says, that is where the casualties are heavier proportionately. You see so many of these young men who had formerly been good non-commissioned officers, who were shoved up into higher places, but didn't have the seasoned non-commissioned officers, without which no outfit can be strong.

It has been said here that I was head of the Strategic Services during the war. I want to say a word about the kind of thing we had to do, because unless I do you won't comprehend what I am talking about when I refer to the kind of thing we tried in order to get the leaders we needed.

Strategic Services was organized not under the War Department, not under the Navy Department but, first of all, directly under the President, and then placed for the war under the joint Chiefs of Staff to furnish to the Armed Forces aid by the use of physical and moral means in breaking the will of the enemy to resist. Because this country had never, in its history, had a foreign intelligence service, we had to set up that intelligence service, and that doesn't mean a lot of rough and danger stuff, doesn't mean sending out spies indiscriminately. It means not only the penetration of the intents and purposes of the enemy, but it means also a determination of his capabilities, as well as his intentions, in order that you make your plans to attack him — and those plans must be made on the highest strategic level, and the information that comes must be accurate information and it must be properly evaluated. So, you must have people to go in behind enemy lines, or in areas which may be countries other than those which they own, but in which they are in occupation, in order to determine what the enemy is doing.

Secondly, you must be able to work with those same people in order to defeat the enemy's purpose. That is where we had an edge on Hitler, because when Hitler went into an area other than his own, in order to get those people to work with him, he had to make traitors of them. What we had to

do was simply to implement the natural patriotism of those men with arms, equipment, construction, and training.

When we did get that material, it had to be shaped up and evaluated, and aid given in determining what desirable targets there would be for the Air Force; and whether or not to attack, as in North Africa, and in that case whether there would be an attack upon our flank from Spain. All of that information had to be pulled together.

We had there some fifteen hundred professors from various colleges, various technicians, economists, historians, topographers, and geographers. All of them had to be fitted in, because very often while they would know the theoretical side, you would have to have practical men sitting down with them, so that, as I often said to them, they wanted to be sure they got the smell of the manure in their nostrils, so they would know the true situation.

In addition to that, when we went into those areas where there were resistance groups, we would have to send men in to organize, to instruct, to equip, and to train, and to give new instruments, to arrange for the delivery of supplies by air, to go in with small units and set up little operational nuclei around which these forces could gather.

We had some of those that we called operational groups which we organized like a squad of thirty men divided into units of fifteen, with leaders, and with the facility of the language, and very often men of the race of the country that we were going in.

We went into France, and into Yugoslavia, into Greece, into Burma, into Siam, into China, and in each we had our operational units.

We also had to have agents who went behind the lines and took the chances of staying in there for months with the resultant strain.

Now, in order to do all those things you have to have different kinds of men for different purposes. We had to select those men, and be able to diagnose their personalities to determine their motivation and their incentives, and to see how they could stand up to it.

It was difficult enough to get leaders and men who could be part of the teams when you send in these operational groups, because they were fighting units, they had to go in behind the lines, they had to be resourceful, they had to be able to fight against greater numbers, and they had to train men who were there under greater pressure. You had to get an entirely different test for those men who might go in, as we had two men, with the Prime Minister of Siam, living there for months with a radio station communicating to Ceylon, and from there right to Washington.



We set up a group of psychologists and psychiatrists to examine every one whom we sent abroad. We put our candidates where these examiners would not know who they were, and submitted them to tests to determine how they would stand up, what their adaptability was. There is a research job in which I think the colleges ought to be very much interested, because for us it meant the saving of human lives; it meant the saving of operations; and it resulted, as we have found out in our checking, in getting men whom we otherwise never would have picked.

All of that shows to me, gentlemen, the opportunity that lies before a group like this. You are performing not merely a service of getting men who are physically well equipped and well coordinated, you are also preparing them in order to have the kind of men that will be real vital citizens in this country.

What has surprised me, and I have been back here only a week or so, is that while we have all been astounded at what the scientists have told us about the significance of atomic energy, we accept it all as if it means that our life is going to go on as it always has gone on.

We have gone on the assumption throughout our history that the conditions that governed the lives of our grandfathers are going to be the same conditions that our grandchildren will live in, and that assumption is no longer true. That doesn't mean that we need necessarily to fear the destructive force of atomic energy, but it means we must come to an appreciation of the affirmative force that it can be in our developments; and we are not geared to that, and we have got to get geared to it, and we can only do it by having men who are balanced and fully appreciative of these problems that are going to come to us.

How can we tell today what kind of a war it may well be if it should happen that the atomic bomb would get into the hands of those where it would be prostituted? Whether we set up a new organization or not, we cannot depend upon that, and this nation must still be determined to have as its qualified fighting men the corporals and sergeants of our civilian life. We have found this: that when a battle is determined upon, all that the leaders can do, all that the high command can do, is to determine the objective, protect the flanks, establish your munition and supply dumps then it becomes a fight of second lieutenants and squad leaders.

The great opportunity before you gentlemen here is to accept these principles laid down by Dr. Davies and General Hart, and see that our sergeants and our corporals of civilian life will go out and be trained, in war but more importantly in peace, to see that we have a nation that is worthy of respect of noble men.

## ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

Wednesday Afternoon Sessions, January 9

### A. LARGE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GROUP

#### I. PRESIDENT JOHN A. HANNAH, Michigan State College

SOME days ago when your secretary telephoned and invited me to appear on this program, I thought of many good reasons why I should not come.

We opened a new winter quarter this week with more than 2200 returned veterans on our campus as full time students, and it is evident that there will be more thousands of them in the terms directly ahead. If these men are to be adequately provided for, we must solve the problems of more classrooms, and laboratories, and teaching equipment, as well as the universal problem besetting all colleges of providing housing for this great throng of new students. More students require more teachers, and that requires more funds for salaries. Our colleges and universities have an interesting and hectic period ahead.

I have been invited to present this discussion from the point of view of the college and university presidents. It must be made clear at the outset that I do not pretend to speak for all college and university presidents. Many or all of them may disagree violently with what I shall say. I am not pretending to commit anyone but myself to the views I shall present. This afternoon, I think I may be Exhibit A of the old adage "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Nothing I may say is intended to offend anyone.

First, I have more than a casual interest in intercollegiate athletics and believe that properly operated they are an important and valuable part of a college program.

At Michigan State College we were forced to discontinue intercollegiate athletics for more than a year during the war because all of our able-bodied males were taken into the service. We were training several thousand Army men on the campus, but had no Navy or Marine trainees, and the undergraduate enrollment of male civilians was decreased by more than ninety per cent with a falling away from an enrollment of undergraduate males in 1939-1940 of more than 4500 to fewer than 400, and almost one hundred per cent of them were men who were physically unfit for military service. We had no alternative but to discontinue temporarily all competitive athletics because we had no manpower for the teams and because our equipment resources were entirely

required for the physical training required by the thousands of Army men who were on the campus.

We have had the opportunity of watching our campus with and without athletic teams, and I am thoroughly convinced of the desirability of intercollegiate athletics. They provide a common interest for the college and the college community. Most of the students, most of the faculty, most of the townspeople, most of the alumni, and for the public institutions many of the persons making up the supporting constituency, have a common interest in the competitive athletic teams. Athletics are a unifying influence.

Young men who participate in intercollegiate athletics gain by the experience. They get something from college that is missed by those who do not participate. Team sports that require the submersion of the individual in a common effort provide valuable training for life. The training and discipline required are desirable. The greatest benefits to the participants are in the learning process, and in the discipline, and in the wider horizons made possible by athletic competition, rather than in the direction of the physical development of the boys directly involved.

Intercollegiate athletics in all forms glamorizes physical exercise and physical competition and makes it possible to create an interest and to maintain it in large numbers of undergraduates that would be much more difficult without the lift provided by the intercollegiate competitive athletic teams.

Before this group, it is not necessary to defend intercollegiate athletics. It is always desirable, however, for all of us to re-examine our conceptions occasionally and to re-define our own thinking. Most of us are mentally lazy and unless harshly challenged are perfectly willing to let the other fellow do the thinking and to agree or disagree with him on the basis of the color of his eyes, the length of his hair, the church that he goes to, or the political party to which he belongs.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association was originally organized by the presidents and administrators of the colleges and universities of the country dedicated to the maintenance of standards for athletic competition, and for the protection of the colleges and of athletics against some of the evils to which intercollegiate athletics are susceptible.

College presidents are busy persons. There are many demands made upon their time. They carry heavy responsibilities. In our bigger institutions they sit on isolated pinnacles charged with the responsibility for the maintenance of a balanced educational program with enough emphasis where it is needed and not too much emphasis where such

emphasis is undesirable. They must delegate most of the responsibilities for policy making and administration to deans and directors and various administrative committees. These men in turn are each specialists in their fields with their own horses to ride. Each of them sees his own particular problem or interest, biased by his own interest and enthusiasm, and in many instances without the over-all conception of what is best for the college or university as a whole, or what is best for the student body as a whole, or what is best for the future of America.

This is the first meeting of this association that I have attended, and it comes with bad grace for me to be critical. Lest we be carried off with our own enthusiasm, however, I want to raise some questions for each of you to answer in any way that you care to. It is unimportant that they be answered here this afternoon, but possibly some good may result if each of us clarifies his own thinking in some of these directions.

I read carefully the printed proceedings of last year's meeting in Columbus and noticed that the delegates representing the various colleges and universities were almost without exception made up of the athletic directors, the football coaches, the faculty chairmen of the committee on athletics, or the faculty chairmen of the board in control of athletics, or the person sitting in that position in the various colleges and universities. The athletic directors are competent persons, or they would not be in their present positions. I use the term "competent" in the sense of being men experienced and able to administer the complex organizations that make up departments of intercollegiate athletics, physical education, and the related activities that have to do with health and recreation.

Football coaches must be competent or they cannot hold their jobs for long. The football coach holds the most hazardous position in the college or university with the exception of the college president. Only the president is more subject to the pressures and whims of alumni, faculty, students, politicians, religious leaders, etc., etc., etc. I do not know what the average tenure of head football coaches is at the moment, but I know that the average tenure of college and university presidents is about four and one-half years.

The football coach and the president are about the only members of the average college campus subject to the same competitive urges and reactions as exist in the most competitive off-campus fields. They must be able to deliver in the manner that the constituency expects or be sufficiently adroit in their public relations to be able to satisfy the right people, or else! The football coach is judged almost entirely

upon his ability to produce a winning team. It is desirable that he have some proper conception of academic values, character development and the like, but the permanence of his tenure is not likely to be determined by his skills in those directions.

The faculty members of the athletic committees, and particularly the chairmen of those committees or boards, will have achieved recognition either because of years of service on such committees or because of particular interest in athletics; and their judgment and point of view likewise are going to be relatively narrow and weighted in the direction of the importance of athletics, the importance of winning teams, the importance of athletic revenues, and so forth.

If I can contribute anything at all to this meeting, it cannot be in reviewing the defense for intercollegiate athletics as such. Everything that can be said in those directions has been better said by more competent persons than I am.

I may be wrong, my thinking may be faulty, my conclusions erroneous, every one of you may disagree with me. I make these observations as a feeble effort of a friend of intercollegiate athletics, feeling sincerely that those of you who are responsible for the formulation of policies and practices should concern yourselves with them. If these are problems, and in their solution you require the interest and support of your presidents or governing boards, secure it. If I am right, and some of these problems are not solved, you endanger not only your own programs, but what is much more important you jeopardize public confidence in colleges and universities, and that could injure indirectly and directly the future of America.

I think we all believe deeply that the future of America is going to be determined to a considerable degree by the educational philosophies of our colleges and universities. The leaders in almost every line of human endeavor are being trained on our college campuses. Our colleges and universities have a solemn obligation to see to it that all of our men and women graduating from our institutions be at least exposed to certain fundamental fields of learning that should be the common core of knowledge possessed by all educated persons.

The responsibility of our colleges and universities is not limited to presenting educational opportunities to those on our campuses, but we have a great responsibility to ourselves and to the nation to see to it that we never lose sight of a fundamental obligation to emphasize always those qualities that, for want of a better description, we term as character. Our first obligation is to build men and women of

character with an undying respect for certain standards of moral behavior, right living, and common decency.

This is particularly true of our publicly supported colleges and universities for the support of which the taxpayers are spending hundreds of millions of dollars per year. Those of us who come from public institutions often forget that the money that pays our salaries and that makes possible our great institutions comes not only from the corporations, and the wealthy, and the moderately well-to-do, but that a portion of it comes from those who live on the other side of the railroad tracks, from those with the least in the way of goods and opportunities.

Certainly the public has a right to expect and demand the highest standards of behavior and performance from its public universities. If there is not to be the highest degree of honor, and ethics, and integrity, and fundamental honesty found without equivocation and without weaseling on the part of our publicly and church supported colleges and universities, where in the name of heaven is such integrity to be found?

If all colleges and universities are to be what we claim for them and are qualified to train the young who are to be our leaders of tomorrow in business, in commerce, in government, and in agriculture, then let us concern ourselves with practicing what we preach.

If intercollegiate athletics are defensible, they are defensible only because of their contribution as a part of the college educational program. If they are a part of the collegiate educational program, let us keep that competition on our campuses.

Whenever an intercollegiate game or contest is played other than on the campus of one of the contestants, or in the nearby convenient location that is convenient to the student body of the home institution, then in spite of all of the talking and rationalizing, intercollegiate athletics have been prostituted for money, and we have said to the world: "Intercollegiate athletics are an auxiliary enterprise for profit, not a part of the educational functioning of the institution."

Whenever we turn the handling of the finances pertaining to intercollegiate athletics over to an alumni group or any other subsidiary organization or corporation, we have denied that intercollegiate athletics are a part of the educational program and have stated more plainly than words that the athletic program is a circus side-show to which the college has loaned its name for publicity purposes. I know of no legitimate educational department or activity of any respectable college or university that would be turned over to some form of outside control for its operation.

Much of the time of athletic directors and their supporting committees at conferences of this kind is taken up with the formulation of rules or codes of ethics defining standards of behavior to which all respectable institutions are expected to subscribe in fact. Much of the emphasis has to do with who shall be permitted to interview the high school graduate with athletic skill; how many times he may be invited to a campus; whether the transportation to or from and maintenance while there may be paid for by another; rules and regulations that say that no member of the athletic staff or other employee of the institution shall contact, directly or indirectly, prospective athletes until or unless the first advance is made by the prospective student himself. If he comes to the campus as a student, regulations define what grants in aid may be and how administered. If he works for remuneration, there are rules governing his work and rate of pay, etc., etc., etc.

These rules and regulations are all of them desirable in their conception but impossible in policing. Few, if any of us sitting in this room this afternoon believe that the colleges and universities with great athletic traditions have their teams made up only of those boys who naturally gravitated to their respective institutions without salesmanship, or coercion, or aid in some form being expended upon them by someone, somehow, somewhere, possibly all within the rules, because most of the rules are very carefully worded to provide ample loopholes for individuals and agencies not officially connected with the college to do what the college agrees not to do.

I am not advocating lessened effort in this direction. Any good that results from such efforts is all to the good. But let us be honest with each other and recognize that it would be more effective if we could get the athletic administration of every college and university to adhere publicly and privately to some reasonable code of sportsmanship and ethics rather than by drawing up a lot of rules and regulations that clever alumni and employees of the athletic department or organizations set up for the purpose can find means of circumventing without violating the written word.

I am sure that what I am going to say will not be subscribed to by many of you, but from the standpoint of a college administrator, I would be perfectly willing to have thrown into the wastebasket all of the rules pertaining to proselyting, subsidizing and the like, provided there could be two simple statements adhered to and complied with by all of the colleges and universities with whom we have athletic relations. The first one is that all scholarships, all grants in aid, all remuneration for employment either actual or im-

plied for athletes be administered by the same faculty organization, or committee, or procedure as for non-athletes. I would not require that athletes be eligible only to the same grants as are non-athletes, but I would require that all grants and scholarships and payments either of a gratuitous nature or for services be handled by the same officer or committee of the faculty that administers the same programs for the non-athletes, and all such records be available upon request to any recognized accrediting association or to the officers of this association.

The second requirement is the one that I am primarily interested in, because its enforcement lies within the power of every college administration. I would like an assurance from every college or university that it will not permit membership on any team or other intercollegiate competitive group except to full-time students who have completed at least one year of residence, and have completed in that year the equivalent of one full year's work toward a college degree of a quality that will earn that degree upon the completion of the remainder of the course; and that membership on all teams and competitive groups by persons who have previously competed be limited to those who have completed at least one full year's college work toward a degree of a quality that would earn such a degree since the last previous competition in the same sport or field of activity.

If every college would see to it that its competitive teams were made up only of students who had completed a minimum of one year's work before the first competition, and a full year's work between competitions in the same sport, and that this year's work be of a type and of a quality that would merit the respective institution to grant the degree for which the individual is a candidate upon the completion of the course, then I shall be satisfied, and I am not going to worry too much about rules and regulations that bind the colleges but have no effect on alumni groups, downtown coaches organizations, boosters clubs, etc.

I do not know as it is my business if "X" University wants to use university funds, or funds coming to it from another source, to pay the fees and tuition for students who are athletes, or members of the band, or student journalists, or music students, or debaters, or members of the agricultural judging teams, or just outstanding academic students. I want to be assured that the subsidies and gratuities and the scholarships are handled actually and officially by the institution, by its regular officers, and by its faculty committees, and by no one else. I want to be assured that the persons competing against my team are bona fide students, proceeding at a rate that would graduate them in the regu-



lar four years or five years required for graduation of all other students.

If we were all assured that all of the representatives of all the colleges and universities playing on football teams, and basketball teams, and baseball teams, and track teams were actually students within my definition, I think there would be greater satisfaction among us than there is.

All of us decry the emphasis on money in intercollegiate athletics, particularly football, and we admit the undesirability of the system that requires that the football coach produce teams that win regardless of the kind of competition, or the quality of material with which he has to work. And yet we permit our athletic directors and coaches to make the situation worse by encouraging post-season competitions such as we saw on New Year's Day in a dozen bowls scattered around the country.

My judgment may be wrong, but I see in the bowl games a powerful force for tearing down the efforts of this association for maintaining athletics as a part of the educational program of our colleges and universities.

Why? Because to play in a bowl, a team must win most or all of its games. To do that there must be high-powered coaching and superlative material and non-representative schedules.

If football coaches regard their work as a profession, if our colleges regard intercollegiate athletics as an educational activity, then both the coaches and the colleges better de-emphasize the Bowl Business. There may have been a time when a post-season trip to the West Coast, or to Texas, or to Florida for a deserving group of athletes was a proper reward for a successful season, but now with it possible to transport football teams from Michigan to California, or Michigan to Florida, in a single day by airplane, every team has an opportunity to make such long trips during the regular playing season as it desires. If intercollegiate athletics are apart of the educational program, let's keep these games and contests on our college campuses. There is more at stake than our athletic reputations.

The general subject of this round table is our postwar athletic problem. The postwar athletic problem is the pre-war athletic problem plus. It is hard for us to realize that we are now in the postwar. An old book has been closed and a new one is being opened. There is an opportunity now for the colleges and universities to restudy themselves and determine what is the fundamental over-all objective for intercollegiate athletics and what are its justifications.

If we go into the postwar on the track that we are now traveling with certain good colleges and universities, due to

political pressure and/or desire for publicity, dedicating themselves to having great football teams or great athletic teams in other fields, regardless of the costs financial or otherwise, there is trouble ahead. The fundamental decision that must be made involves more than finances and has to do with the standing and reputation of colleges and universities in the eyes of the public.

Ours is a great opportunity. Never before in the history of this nation have so many people had so high regard for the advantages of college and university training. Men from the armed services and men from the high schools are coming to the colleges in staggering numbers. We have a great problem to provide educational opportunities for them. In that, we must not fail.

Ours is a greater obligation, however, because the kind of a nation America is to be and the place America is to play in the world of tomorrow will be determined largely by what we do on our campuses with the men and women who come to them.

The public has come to have confidence in us in spite of our many obvious shortcomings.

There may be corruption in business, there may be corruption in government and in other places, but certainly there is no excuse for corruption in our colleges and universities. They must be institutions of high purpose, public examples for ethical behavior and for fundamental honesty where there is always an appreciation of the fundamentals of good character.

If we will see to it that our athletic programs are a part of the larger whole dedicated to that common purpose and operated in accordance with that dedication, intercollegiate athletics may have ahead a period of expanding usefulness.

If, however, the emphasis is to be on winning only, regardless of cost in dollars or in perversion of students and staff, then it would be much better were the program to die now at the hands of its friends than be killed over a longer period by the insidious aggravation of the evils which we recognize exist.

What the answer will be is largely in the hands of the administrations of our colleges and universities, and you by your very presence here have been delegated that responsibility by your college or your university.

Is the answer that you are writing big and honorable and comprehensive, and for the best interests of the total of our over-all educational program?

Or, is the answer a little, weasel-worded answer, arrived at by little men unable or unwilling to see the whole scene or so careful of hurting the feelings of our friends that we pre-

fer to maintain polite sessions and friendly relations rather than be statesmen, willing to take the bit in our teeth and carry the load and accept the unpleasantness and temporary difficulties and vicissitudes as a part of the cost of the permanent greater good?

I would like to close with a little couplet written by Edwin Markham:

We are blind until we see  
That in the human plan  
Nothing is worth the making  
If it does not make the man.  
Why build these states glorious,  
If man unbuilt goes?  
In vain we build the nation unless  
The builder also grows.

## II. FRANK G. MCCORMICK, Director of Athletics, University of Minnesota

I AM very happy to be back in civilian life, and back into athletic activities. I enjoy being with you again, as this is my first convention since Detroit in '41.

I am not going to talk on postwar athletic problems as I don't feel qualified after being away from athletics for four years. I want to attack it from another angle, that is, by giving you some of my experiences with athletics in Europe and opinions as to the effects it will have on school, college and community programs.

I have been looking forward to appearing on this program, thinking it would be enjoyable but I am not so certain as this noon I had lunch with two directors who gave a critique on your morning program and now I must follow a fine address by Dr. Hannah. It makes one feel that the material I have prepared will not be too interesting.

It might be well to review briefly the effects of other wars, compare them with the program of this war, then do a little gazing in the crystal ball and hazard a few guesses or opinions as to the effects on our future programs.

We know that after every war, where there have been large gatherings of young men, athletic programs have been stimulated. During the Civil War baseball was played in both the Southern and Northern Armies and after they were demobilized they spread baseball to every hamlet in this country. There was another period of athletic development in both amateur and professional sport after the Spanish-American War. After the war of 1917 and 1918 we saw the

greatest development in our entire history in sports, physical education and athletics. Many of us here are indebted to this movement for the good positions we now hold.

Now let us have a look at the Army's program in 1917 and 1918. No provisions were made for athletic and recreation programs. It was not long after the men were assembled that the different camps had voluntary athletic teams representing them in football, basketball, track, boxing and baseball. Some divisions had an hour of activities in their training program. But when the men left for overseas no provisions were made for athletics. After the cessation of hostilities they started military training programs but when the morale of the men became bad General Pershing issued an order in December, 1918, that athletic and recreational programs would be established in all organizations. The troops had no athletic equipment and very little could be purchased in Europe. Programs were started, football teams organized and the 89th Division won the football championship. There were some strange looking equipment and uniforms but both the men playing and the spectators enjoyed the competition. Later teams were developed in boxing, basketball and baseball. The final climax was the holding of the Allied Games in Paris in Track and Field.

Now for a little comparison between World Wars I and II. In this war, before Pearl Harbor, there was but little planning or preparation for an athletic and recreation program. There was a Morale Division in charge of athletics which in early 1942 was revitalized into the Special Service Division. This Division was responsible for athletics and recreation, theatrical, arts and crafts, movies, music and library. The most outstanding service it performed during combat was getting books and reading material to our troops. The War Department and the men in charge are entitled to a lot of credit as this program did more for morale during the war than any other program. The next most valuable program was the movies. There was an average of about three shows each week for each unit. The athletic program started from a small beginning and developed into a well rounded program. Its biggest handicaps were the lack of planning and the fact it was an off-duty program. Very few units used athletics as a part of their training programs.

During the war in the European Theater, those in command decided that we were too busy winning the war to have a theater program. However, the Special Service and the American Red Cross provided equipment and there were many programs developed. In the Italian Theater they were of a different opinion and they had a competitive program in

operation during the War. It was an Inter-Allied program in boxing, swimming and track.

In the summer of 1944 the War Department, realizing the situation that they would face after V-Day and V-J Day, called to Washington a group of civilian athletic men. Working under the direction of Col. Eskie Clark and Lt. Col. John Morris they developed a basic program. The War Department purchased about 12 million dollars worth of athletic equipment. The War Department, the Special Service Division and the civilian consultant are to be commended for the preparation they made.

In October 1944 I was called to Theater Headquarters and charged with the responsibilities for organizing and setting up a program to be launched after V-Day. That was not difficult as the War Department provided the basic program. However, there was the trouble of getting the supplies and equipment to Europe and the fact that the plan was set up for two million, but when we went into operation there were three million, causing some shortage of equipment.

The program as set up was a mass activity program similar to our physical education activities program in our school system; a competitive program which was broken down into two parts, one which would be similar to our intramural program — that is the low level competitive programs where company teams and battalion teams played divisional championships — and the high level competition where divisional teams and other teams representing organizations played to theater championships.

Then we set up a leisure time sports program which was to have facilities and equipment close to where the soldiers were billeted so when they had time they could play games and activities such as volleyball, softball, and horseshoes.

Another program that worked out very well was the exhibition program in which we sent some of our outstanding specialists such as Billy Conn, the boxer, expert table tennis players, golf players and others, to hold demonstrations and exhibitions in those areas where they were unable to put on their own competitive programs, in Assembly Areas, Embarkation Areas, Leave Areas, Rest Areas and Hospitals.

The objective of the program was to develop skills of the individuals, to make them more appreciative of games, to develop spectator interest, to maintain morale, and to help keep the individual in better physical condition.

The greatest difficulty we had to meet was that of trained personnel. We estimated that it would take some eight to ten thousand athletic officers to provide the leadership to do this job well. To meet this problem we set up a school in Paris for one week of concentrated training.

Some civilian specialists were sent over by the War Department to aid us and I want to give them a fine hand for the help and assistance they gave to the Army. The school was for the purpose of orientating the officers and to give them information and materials so they could go out and put these programs into operation down at the company level.

Of course a week isn't sufficient, but we tried to get officers who had been coaches, athletic directors, physical education instructors, or had an athletic background, then give a concentrated dose in a short time.

The school ran from January 1945 to around the first of August 1945, and we trained through some twenty-five hundred officers, so you can see it was considerably short of the number that was needed.

The program was successful in part, but it failed in others, the same as our programs have failed here in our schools and colleges; the mass program did not go over as well as it should have. In other words, the biggest criticism, I think, that we can make of our present-day program is we do not get down to the large masses with our competitive program, and it failed in the Army the same as it has failed in our school system.

But, the most interesting thing that I saw overseas was the work they did with physical activities and competitive athletics in our rehabilitation program. There was an outstanding orthopedic surgeon from New York City by the name of Colonel Stinchfield who took a Captain with a Master's Degree in physical education and set up an excellent program.

The program consisted of about seventy-five percent psychology, about twenty percent physical activities, and five percent medical attention. They would take these chaps who were crippled, some of them who came out of the last war in the same condition are still crippled, and get them back in good condition, not for living in the future, but back in shape to fight again; and I have never seen such high morale in any group of men as it was in the rehabilitation center.

Those men were fighting, if you please, to get in condition to go back to the ground forces to fight the Germans and win the war.

The thing that impressed me most at the time was, if that is a good program for our soldiers to get them back into condition, why isn't it equally as good a program for our communities to take the youngsters when their defects are correctible, and rehabilitate them.

Now, as to some opinions relative to the effects of these war programs, we have about twelve million men who have been in the service, most all of them have been subject to

some kind of athletic and activity programs at sometime during their training. It is my opinion that the returning G.I. will be more interested in participating than the average group of male students.

I would like to add this as an opinion for whatever it may be worth, and it is probably wrong. You have read and heard discussed the problem of the returning G.I. I don't think that you will have any more problem with him than you have with your athletes coming direct from high school. Most of those men have learned discipline, and they should be easier to handle. The difficulties, if any, will come from the men who have not seen service.

You will have an increased spectator interest on the part of the G.I. They like sports. Within three months after V-Day we had theater championships in track and field, swimming, tennis, golf, amateur and professional, horse-shoes, archery, baseball, and softball. Most of these programs were held in the Nuernberg Stadium, the heart of Nazism, and we played to large crowds.

For example, at the swimming meet we had fifteen thousand in attendance, and it was a wonderful meet. It was decided by the last relay and by one point. The spectators, many of them seeing their first swimming meet, went away well satisfied that swimming was enjoyable competition.

At the theater track meet we had about thirty thousand in a downpour of rain. The division baseball games drew between twenty-five and thirty thousand spectators.

So you will see a tremendous increase in the interest of these returning G.I.'s in all competitive sports. They have seen these programs in operation, and you will find that they are staunch supporters for a widening of all athletic programs for our youth.

And another thing that I think should be emphasized is that both the medical profession and the veterans who went through the rehabilitation centers realize the value of programs in convalescence and rehabilitation. They also recognize the need for good leadership.

Those are a few of the points that I think will affect our programs here in the United States.

Now I would like to discuss briefly the programs in England, France, Belgium, and the programs that Germany and Italy had prior to the war and during the war.

The English attempted to set up a physical activities program just before the war in an effort to make their young men physically fit to go into the Army and Navy. There is a tremendous interest in sports in England; for example, they had a track meet in London in the spring of 1945 which included teams from the British Army, the R.A.F., their

colonies, and one base section of American soldiers. They drew seventy-five thousand to this meet and turned fifteen thousand away, and the price of admission was approximately two dollars and a half.

They have a hundred to a hundred and twenty thousand out at their soccer football and rugby games. They do not have parks large enough to take care of attendance at horse racing. Their boxing is well attended. So, there is a tremendous interest in England in sports, and they are going ahead, setting wide expansion in activities and competitive programs.

In France athletics are operated by the government, and I was surprised at the activities they had. I didn't know they played as much basketball as they do in France, although most of the basketball is played out-of-doors on recreational fields. They have both men and girls. They have some pretty fair facilities, although they are not comparable to the facilities in Germany.

In Germany every city of size had large play fields, track stadiums, tennis stadiums, soccer stadiums, and large outdoor swimming pools with ten lanes, with a low and high board for diving, and a large seating capacity. Most all of their facilities are out-of-doors as they wanted the German youth to keep out of doors in order to make them more physically rugged; and they did a great deal in their program of developing the youth through their activity and competitive programs on a regimented basis.

The facilities in Italy were better than those in Germany — not as numerous, but better — and the finest facilities I have seen were in the Youth Camp at Rome where the set-up was similar to the Germans'.

Now the Germans and Italians saw the great value of activity programs in developing and regimenting their youth, in the teaching of the ideologies they were putting over; and, gentlemen, I can say they were successful in what they attempted to do with their youth.

I would like to make a few recommendations in closing:

Number one is that college athletics be maintained on amateur standards;

Number two, that the schools and colleges widen their base of athletic and physical activity programs with special emphasis on the activities in intramural programs;

Number three, to see that rehabilitation and convalescent programs are established on the campus and in the hospitals;

Number four, to take an active leadership in promoting community recreation for the youth of America;

Number five, to expand the teacher training programs to develop trained professional personnel; and



Number six is research. I know of no field in education that needs research more than our physical activities and competitive programs.

Now, gentlemen, we won the war of 1917 and 1918, but we lost that peace. We have won another war in 1945, and we can't lose this peace. In my judgment, the only way that we can win the peace is by developing a rugged citizenry, both physically and mentally. And I think our athletic programs in our colleges, school systems, and communities can and should give fine assistance to developing a rugged youth in America.

So I leave that with you in closing as a challenge. We know that it can be done. Can we take the ball and carry it?

## B. DISCUSSIONS OF THE SMALL COLLEGE GROUP

(Meeting Jointly With The College Physical Education Association  
At The Coronado Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.)

CLARENCE P. HOUSTON, Tufts College, Presiding

THE CHAIRMAN: In this program we shall have a semblance of respectability by discussing scholarship, so at least the record which goes back to our individual institutions will contain some reference to that subject and that may help you with your expense accounts with your particular committees or presidents when you get home.

I would just like to say, if I may take the time of the Physical Education representatives for a moment, something about this Small College group which has been in existence for, I suppose, eight or ten years. It was started by Bilheimer of Gettysburg, because at that time there was a thought, as I understand it, that representatives of the small colleges which, as a matter of fact make up considerably more than a majority of the membership of the N.C.A.A., came here year after year to these conventions and by reason of the fact that many of the N.C.A.A. problems were problems pertaining to the larger institutions and had to do with major sports such as football, there were many colleges that were not primarily interested in the same problems which that larger group encountered, and therefore there was a feeling that there was a falling away of the small college membership, and this section was organized with the purpose of retaining their interest.

It has been, I think, at least partially successful. What the future holds I am not at all sure. Perhaps before we get through we may trespass further on the time of the Physical Education fellows by discussing that phase of it, because you will have a new committee full of enthusiasm next year, and it looks to me from the lay of the land as if N.C.A.A. problems, both with reference to the large college and small college, will not diminish, and there are some that have been presented and I hope that we will have a chance to discuss them before the close of this session.

One phase of the post-war problems that has been concerning some districts in the country has been this question of eligibility of the veterans. There has been a good deal of talk about it and a good many questionnaires have been sent out and they have been tabulated and so I think by this time you are reasonably familiar not only with the problem but probably with a rough solution of the problem.

We in our part of the country would like to know what other parts of the country are facing in this particular question, so I dropped a note to a chap down South who has been receiving some publicity of late years. At that time he was connected with a small college, Tulsa University. Since then he has joined a large university and I suppose we should disown him, but he still seems to hold an affection for the smaller group, and I was pleased to see him walk in the door. He is already being seized upon by the football coaches to disclose some of the reasons for his success, and he was to get back to their sessions to make another speech, so the first speaker has kindly given way and Henry Frnka is going to talk to you about this question, "A Coach Looks At Eligibility Rules for Veterans." Henry Frnka has been an athletic director, so he has a wide viewpoint of it.

HENRY FRNKA, Tulane University: I am very happy to participate in this discussion although I am not sure that I am very well qualified. Still I will be happy to give you the benefit of any reaction I may have, or experience.

We sat in this same hotel not many weeks ago and discussed this question pro and con. I would like to preface my discussion by making clear that I am not giving any official position of either Tulane University or Tulsa University. I am sort of in-between. I read that my contract was terminated at Tulsa January 15th, although I thought it was February 1st, and I think Tulane will start my salary February 1st. I am very much like the drunkard who said he was from St. Paul or Minneapolis, but the people in St. Paul claimed he was from Minneapolis, and vice versa. The Tulsa people will say I am from Tulane, and vice versa.

The first class of veteran is the one who has graduated from high school but has never entered a college or university so that when he returns from service the field is open to him, as I see it, having no college or university affiliation whatsoever. Now there is another very close kin to him in the man who before going into service had attended school in a Conference that did not permit freshmen to play and was there for his freshman year or less. That man may have enrolled, but he did not have any varsity competition. It is my feeling that we do not have any serious problems with men of this sort.

Our major problem is with the gentleman who has participated on a varsity team. We might set up a hypothetical situation and use the names of schools in my section with which I am familiar. Let us say he played a year at the University of Arkansas and has been in the service three or four years and then wants to change his school.

That, I think, is our serious problem. Now, we decided

that up in our Conference meeting by calling him an indirect transfer. There is on one hand the man that would transfer directly from my school to your school, but here is a man that would transfer indirectly. He left my school and went into service and now he wants to transfer to a different school.

My own feeling in the matter is something like this: This man that comes to you, having been in service, is a mature individual, and I have contacted and visited with a good many of them so that I know. Many of these boys married and many of them had a child born to the family while they were in service.

I do not believe the question of procurement or selling enters into this thing of talking a veteran into something he doesn't want. When he comes out he will know what he wants. Most of them feel like they have lost some years and there is an interval that is blank, and they want to recover as quickly as they can. I do not believe that the men in our profession would take to the idea of trying to sell such a man on leaving one fine school and entering another school for just athletic competition. We will agree and accept that, I believe.

I believe any man that entered the service and did the things he was supposed to do, when he comes back should have the opportunity to do whatever he likes that is good for him. My feeling always has been, in working with the boys, to keep in mind what is best for the boy.

A boy might not be too happy because of some immediate impulsive thing that took place and may want to change his affections. I believe that he should have the privilege of an inter-Conference change. Over at my school, and I mean Tulsa not being quite used to saying Tulane, we major in petroleum engineers and business administration. But if the boy at my school wanted veterinary medicine or something like that and wanted to go to Auburn down in the Southeast Conference, I can see nothing the matter with that. I think it would be all right.

Personally, however, I think the line should be drawn at such a change. We have our Conferences and I can see the possibility of lots of trouble when a boy goes from one school to another within the same Conference, because lots of things might happen to that boy. I don't believe that a boy should be permitted to transfer to another team within the same Conference, even though he should spend one year in residence.

The majority of Conferences do permit just the very thing I am talking about. They permit a man, upon proper enrollment, to be eligible immediately to participate. And the

word "proper enrollment" is a sort of elastic thing right now. We have refresher courses and other courses, and I think that if you can satisfy your admission to the university you are all right there.

There is another thing, and that is the matter of aids to veterans. To be a little more specific, I am a normal student in my university and I am permitted to have outside work, aids and grants that the university approves of as legitimate. Now let us say Mr. Houston would like to transfer to my institution and enjoy the same things, and they say we have a Conference rule that he would never be eligible here and never could participate, and therefore could not even enjoy those same privileges.

Now, are we discriminating? I think perhaps we are. And I am just wondering if that isn't a point that will be hitting us in the face pretty soon.

Now I do not appear to be dramatic, because I have my own kin lost in the war and we suffered the pangs that others have suffered, and I believe this, that any fellow that has risked his life for the way of life we have and for democracy for you and for me, and escaped being a war casualty and is alive today and returns, I think we ought to be very considerate of that individual and to be sure he is not an athletic or academic casualty when he returns.

I don't mean throw the bars down; but be reasonable in a sensible way. I don't think any of my statements are bold or unusual. Mr. Houston asked me to give them in my frank and Texas way, and I have put them out before you, and I have another meeting to participate in, and I am just wondering if there will be some discussion you would want to participate in before I leave. Would it be in order?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. I hope those of you who would like to ask Henry Frnka questions will take the opportunity to do it before he has to leave us. Has anyone any questions? What about your Conference ruling down there, Henry, with reference to the one-year transfer rule as applying to veterans; if a veteran has transferred from one school to another school in the Conference that you have been in, will he be eligible to participate in varsity athletics for a year?

MR. FRNKA: In our Conference he will. When I said this I expressed my personal view, I was opposed to that rule in our own Conference, and as long as I have been at the University of Tulsa we have never taken a boy from another conference school into the university. The Conference rule would permit immediate eligibility from one school to another. I do not approve of it, personally.

THE CHAIRMAN: Another question. What about V-12 participation or playing on a team in an institution which had a naval training unit and maintained it throughout the war? Will that count as one of the years toward the three or four years of intercollegiate competition down in your country?

MR. FRNKA: We discussed that at our last Conference meeting, and they said participation would not count, because he could return back to his original school. There are other rules that would take care of that, however. The man reaches a certain number of hours of credit and he should finish in a certain length of time.

EDWARD S. PARSONS, Northeastern University: When will you reinstate the freshmen rule, and will it apply alike to the civilian and veteran?

MR. FRNKA: We in the Missouri Valley last year would have it apply in this coming fall, but when the other Conference schools did not, we rescinded ours. One more football season will see freshmen eligible, I think.

MR. PARSONS: Will that freshman rule, when it is applied, be applied alike to civilians and veterans entering as freshmen?

MR. FRNKA: I don't know. I don't think that has been talked through very well.

MR. PARSONS: What is your opinion?

MR. FRNKA: Only a guess that it would. I think the keynote of any thinking is not to legislate against the veteran. He comes home with a great deal of expectancy, home, mother, fireside and school and so forth, and you should not legislate against this young man, but as long as we put him on an equal basis and with the same opportunity as the others, I think we are all right.

J. H. NICHOLS, Oberlin College. In our Conference we have had the same problem. There are twenty-one schools in the Conference and they took the same attitude toward this veteran that you expressed, that these veterans coming back are mature men and the vast majority of them, if they transfer, transfer because of educational reasons. They know what they want and they are not going back to college for athletics. Very, very few of them, certainly, if any. Any man who transferred either within the Conference or without the Conference should be eligible immediately for competition, either in the Conference or if he transferred to a school outside the Conference, unless that other school had some rule to the contrary. But the civilians who transfer

after November 30th, would have to put in a calendar year before they would be eligible. Of course, I know that in the Western Conference and where the pressure is greater and competition, perhaps, is greater, I believe a man who transfers to another school is not ineligible after a calendar year.

MR. FRNKA: That is correct.

MR. NICHOLS: Which I don't believe is really fair to a man, because I believe most men transfer for educational reasons and we are putting the emphasis on the other part and our athletics should be educational and he should have that part of the educational opportunity.

MR. FRNKA: I might add to that, I think as a football coach I have to talk to Henry the football coach and Henry the director a lot of times, and I have a hard time getting the two Henrys along, sometimes. I think more coaches will agree as time goes on the men in the service, veterans, have been out of football three or four years and when they return they do not like to get back down on that ground and get that nose peeled and elbows skinned and have families and responsibilities, and I don't believe the choice plum is there that a lot of coaches have thought. I can think in my own instance of a fine tackle, one of the finest I have ever coached. I had him in '41 on a splendid team and set four national records. He certainly was one of our best players, not even excepting Dobbs, and I was just counting the days when he would be back with us. I am telling you, he was way down the line. I know that isn't always true, because in professional football I read of players coming back and going into the pro clubs. Maybe we didn't have the right technique, but I have sort of predicated my thinking in intercollegiate sports by thinking that probably the young boy will be the one probably more than the other. That is an experience with a few. I had five Tulsa boys on the Iowa Seahawk team and they helped give us a thrashing last year and joined me this year. They certainly were welcome. But they really didn't fit in well. I was happy to have them, of course. They were better than anything I had on the campus; so the veteran that has been away, I do not believe there is too much left there.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you think that nationally Henry, the problem of eligibility of veterans will shrink away very rapidly and that a substantial minority of our athletes will be veterans in the next two or three years?

MR. FRNKA: I think that is true, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, thank you very, very much, Henry.

You made a real contribution to our program, and good luck to you. While we are on this subject, I am going to ask Mr. Morrell of Bowdoin College to give you the benefit of his reactions on this question, before we dispose of it.

M. E. MORRELL, Bowdoin College: Mr. Chairman, I am not supposed to be on this program, and I got my cold before I left Maine. What I was asked to do was to go over the report of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic comparisons with our New England Conference report.

At the annual meeting of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics held in New York City on December 11, 1945, the report of the special committee appointed by the Executive Council to study post-war eligibility problems was accepted, and made effective as a recommendation for all colleges holding membership in associations and leagues affiliated with the C.O.E.I.A.

"This report urged that the following procedures be adopted by the individual institutions:

"A. Immediate reaffirmation of all amateur rules.

"B. During period between now and fall of 1946 continued suspension of other eligibility rules.

"C. Resumption in fall of 1946 of following eligibility rules:

"(1) One-Year residence rule;

"(2) Three-year varsity participation rule (4 years allowed for all athletes who compete in varsity sports as freshmen; any competition whatsoever constitutes a season);

"(3) Rule barring holders of degrees."

A G.I. in this Conference can transfer from college A which he attended before he went with the service to college B after the service and be immediately eligible. He couldn't transfer further to college C and be eligible. He can make that one transfer. Now, this is a charge against veterans for previous competition.

"D. Resumption in fall of 1947 of freshman rule.

"E. From fall of '46 to fall of '47 (subject to renewal then) suspension of one-year residence rule for all G.I.'s. (Note: G.I. allowed only one matriculation; from then on he is subject to one-year residence regulation.)

"F. Charge for previous competition:

"(1) Full charge for competition as civilian;

"(2) Full charge for competition while member of a campus training unit;

"(3) No charge for competition on service team (Pre-Flight, camp, base, etc.)."

That is the report for the Central Office for Eastern Inter-



collegiate Athletics. The New England Conference on Athletics, which consists of 34 colleges in meeting last December approved the regulations almost exactly like that, with these two exceptions: We recommended that these rules go into effect for 1947 as the Eastern Association did, and we recommended that the freshman rule be adopted as soon as possible. We didn't say when. We hoped it would be adopted before 1947. I think our teams will be better off and I know our freshmen will be better off if that rule is adopted for next fall.

I know a number of colleges that intend to do that. We don't intend to play any freshmen any more. I know it isn't good for them and I don't think it's a good thing for the college over a period of years.

The other exception was this: We did not charge against the veteran competition as a campus unit, V-12, and our feeling in that was this: That boy is really going to college and getting credit for the work he is doing, and in the normal course of events he will graduate about when his class should. I don't know of any man who participated in a V-12 unit anywhere who will come back or want to come back and play for us. But I would say that if, for example, we did have one who came back and he had one year left, that wouldn't constitute a problem; he has that one year more to go to graduate. So you have the Eastern Intercollegiate, Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, and the New England College Conference, both recommending these, with those small exceptions. I would be glad to answer any questions on this thing I have read, if there are any.

In the New England Conference we had made a study of this thing for a two-year period, and from the beginning all through that period the Conference was unanimous on that thing, and then in the meeting we had after the war was over, the feeling was still the same. I can't help but feeling we are altogether wrong if we assume, because of a few boys, one or two boys, a boy here and there who may transfer for athletic reasons, that we ought to bar the great majority of boys if they transfer and will be transferring for educational reasons.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any questions? Thank you, Mr. Morrill. If there are no further questions, we will dispose of this phase of our formal program and go on to the next subject, which is somewhat different.

Wesleyan University needs no introduction, I am sure, to those of you who are here, but for the purpose of the record and because this study, which is to be discussed by the next speaker, has to do with the institution which he represents, let me say that this is one of our oldest institutions in New

England, of long standing as a high type, high grade liberal arts college, with a hand-picked and carefully selected group of students over the years. It is an institution which is not large, but probably having from five to seven hundred students. I think a very interesting question will be as to whether or not this study which has been made would represent a cross section of American students. My own feeling is that it will represent a cross section of a good many institutions, but probably many institutions could not stand as high a test as the athletes in this particular institution stood in connection with this study made over a period of fourteen years. So I am going to ask Fred Martin of Wesleyan to mount the rostrum and take charge.

J. F. MARTIN, Wesleyan University: Thank you, Mr. Houston. Gentlemen, when I left New England, I did not have a cold, and I didn't contract a cold here in St. Louis, but in coming up here to the rostrum, as you call it, the only thing I have to make me eligible to approach this holy table is a pair of cold feet. I am very sorry that Mr. McCurdy, who made this study, couldn't be here. He made his choice and he felt it was more important to stay with his team rather than make this trip out here, as much as he would have liked to. He could have done a better job, because he knew just how these figures were obtained; and yet I would like to do a nice job for him and for you, because I am very much indebted to Mr. McCurdy.

This report has already accomplished for me what I hoped it would in our faculty, and if it's of any use to you, I hope you will make use of it.

To give you the background of this study: A year ago the faculty instructed the President to appoint a seven-man committee to make a study and report to the faculty on our physical education and athletic program. I think it was in the second meeting of this committee that one individual made a statement that he felt that athletics was taking too much of our students' time. He cited a certain year and certain athletes that failed in that year and personally I winced when he mentioned several of them, because I remembered them just as well as he did. It was quite an indictment and we were not prepared to answer.

Fortunately, it was near the end of the meeting, and I looked at my watch carefully and indicated that we would adjourn and take up from there at our next meeting. The next morning, as was our custom, the department met, to discuss what had taken place, and having studied over this quite a bit during the night, I indicated that I thought it would be a good idea to check what had been stated, although I doubted if there were any mistakes, but nothing

had been mentioned about the non-athlete. Also I remembered that the year mentioned was the first year that we had comprehensive examinations.

So I was quite sure that the picture was just as bad for the non-athlete as for the athlete. Mr. McCurdy had a free hour in the next period, so he and I went over to the registrar and got permission to look over the cards, which were in very nice shape. We started the study beginning with 1920. We had to discard the first five-year period, because the records had been changed and there wasn't uniformity.

So instead of fourteen years, this study is over fifteen years, starting with 1926 to 1940. Mr. McCurdy did this work, taking my secretary over, for it was a two-person job.

The first thing that he went after was the relationship of failure. Now, for the fifteen-year period for the non-athlete we found that there were 1501 that should have graduated—let me preface this: this study is only of the senior year. Only seniors are considered, and only letter men are considered; only letter men who made their letters in the senior year. There are juniors and a few sophomores who made their letters that did not make their letter the senior year, and are not credited on the athlete side.

We had the percentage, and I think that is what you will be interested in. I started to give you the total number, but just to give you an idea how many were considered, we found 1501 non-athletes should have graduated, and 1398 did graduate. In other words, 103 failed to graduate in those fifteen years, so that the percentage of their failure was 6.85 percent.

For the athletes, 407 should have graduated, and 393 did graduate and 14 failed, for a percentage of 3.44 percent. In other words, the record of the athletes is almost twice as good as the non-athletes. That was rather encouraging.

Now, Mr. McCurdy has them for each year, if any of you are interested in those figures, and I will be glad to let you look them over. I don't think it warrants taking the time and taking them up year by year. I will give you the fifteen-year totals.

There are four classifications of high scholarship. High honor: That is an attainment of A minus, or ninety percent or better in your grades.

Honor: that is a B minus or 83.333 and so forth percent or better.

Distinction: that is a little different. To do work with distinction, a student must have a B minus average to the beginning of his junior year and then it may go on. I will simply put B minus here and indicate that it's a B minus or better for two years' work. That takes considerable more

time. Distinction and high honors require more time than the honors. You will see how that works out a little bit later.

Phi Beta Kappa: this varies somewhat in different institutions, but I think you will find that a B plus or 87 percent is about what is necessary to belong to that distinct group.

Now, in comparing the athletes with the non-athletes, I think I will give you the non-athletes first. In high honors, the non-athletes obtained 3.32 percent; in honors 17.5 percent; in distinction 20.7 percent; Phi Beta Kappa 13.4 percent.

Comparing the athletes over fifteen years, for high honors the score for them was 3.2 percent; honors 19.9 percent; distinction 18.4 percent; Phi Beta Kappa 15.7 percent. There isn't a great deal of difference. The penalty in time for the athletic program as conducted doesn't indicate that the athletes lose any great amount. In Phi Beta Kappa there is a gain, and in honors there is a gain, and in both of these two categories considerable time is important. We are very close in high honors and we are off only two percent in this classification of distinction. That was a very favorable comparison.

The one-sport man ranked in high honors, 2.8 percent, in honors 18.9, distinction 15.4, Phi Beta Kappa 12.9. There is some dropping down there in honors, a little increase and some dropping in high honors.

For the two-sport man, there was a slight increase, to 2.83 percent. In honors it went up quite a bit: 25.4. In distinction we have a jump: 24.6. Phi Beta Kappa was 21.6.

I am also going to give you the three-letter man, but I want you to keep in mind that we don't get very many three-letter men. We average about one a year, so that these figures are very small in number. I will give you another set — by the way, these one and two-sport men have run well over a hundred, so that the figures can be taken to give a fairly accurate picture. When we get down into the numbers of less than twenty-five, I am apt to question such a small selection. But just to give you an idea of how that ran, high honors went up to 13.3 percent.

I want you to compare that with the non-athlete in each case. In honors 13.3, and I would say it dropped down because so many of them were in this group. In distinction 33.3, and Phi Beta Kappa 26.6.

Also, I would like to give you a combination of two and three, which I think is a better picture. Now, compare this with the non-athlete: 4.1 and 21.2, and 25.6 and 22.2. That compares very favorably. The indication there, I would say, was that the athlete is a superior individual to begin with,

physically and mentally, and I don't believe he has suffered from his athletic competition or the time he has put in to prepare himself for that athletic competition.

Mr. McCurdy made a further study on comparison of sports. I am going to let you look that over with a reprint that I have here, and I wish you would help yourselves to them after we get through.

I would like to run through just one of these classifications. He has given you a classification of each sport, how each sport rated for high honors, honors, distinction and Phi Beta Kappa. I want to give it to you just in the Phi Beta Kappa, because I believe that is a classification which we all have. We found that soccer and cross country averaged higher in the four classifications. In all of them both soccer and cross country, are third or higher.

In Phi Beta Kappa also soccer is 24.7 percent, golf 22.2 percent. That means that one out of practically every four boys who played soccer and made a letter attained membership in this high scholastic society.

Then come swimming, 20.8; cross country 19.3; track 17.7; baseball 16.9; football 13.9.

I am going to put the non-athletes' percentage here, and that is 13.4. Wrestling is 13 percent; basketball 11.1; tennis 10.7. That gives you a pretty good picture that only three sports in that particular classification fell below the percentage of non-athletes making that distinction.

One other thing that Mr. McCurdy looked up while he was studying these grades was the number of letters being awarded and this I will give you in five-year periods. This is comparing the lettermen of the senior year with non-athletes. 1926 to 1930 we had 483 non-athletes and 116 athletes, which gave us a percentage of 19.4 percent making their letters. From 1931 to 1935 it was 21.2, from 1935 to 1940 it was 23.2. The total average for fifteen years is 21.4 percent. In other words, one man in five in his senior year is making his letter.

These figures, as I said before, we compiled to answer a definite question in our own group, and I think it accomplished that very nicely. I hope that somebody else will be enthused about doing and making a similar study in his own institution and perhaps backing up some of these figures. Personally, I am very grateful to Mr. McCurdy for having done this work and justifying, as far as time is concerned, the fact that we are not penalizing our athletes in taking that time in preparing them to compete on our varsity teams.

With respect to high honors and distinction, they have a chance to make a choice. They realize in the junior year

what the job is ahead of them, and some of them do decide right then that they will work for honors, not high honors or distinction. Of course, I am prejudiced, I feel they are getting more out of their college education by making that choice than if they dropped out of athletics and simply worked for scholastic honors. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I am glad to recognize Mr. Morrell of Bowdoin.

MR. MORRELL: Before you let him sit down, I wanted to ask one question. I wonder if he could tell from that study there how those percentages would have been if he had included among the athletes the members of the squad rather than just the lettermen.

MR. MARTIN: No, I can't answer that, and I don't think Mr. McCurdy could have if he were here. We are planning to make further studies on this, and one point we are very much interested in is finding out why boys leave school. In order to answer the question that was asked, we had to take a definite classification and it seemed like the awarding of the letter was the most definite way to determine, whether the man was an athlete or non-athlete. I am sorry I can't give you more of an answer to that question.

MR. VAN LIEW, Seymour, Indiana: I wonder if the amount of time in practice would have anything to do with the percentage?

MR. MARTIN: You are asking how long we practice football?

MR. VAN LIEW: I wonder if they practice in these other sports as much as football.

MR. MARTIN: I think that is the sport that takes the greatest amount of time, and I think that is as a rule. We shoot for two hours. We don't get it. If we can get an hour with the entire squad together, we are doing very well. We get some boys for an hour and a half. On certain days he gets part of the squad for a little longer than that, an hour and a half; but as an average I would be conservative in saying we get an hour and a half of football practice out of our boys.

MR. VAN LIEW: Including dressing, too?

MR. MARTIN: I am thinking on the field. In that case we would get two hours. Most of them are out there from four to a quarter of six, and then there are some individuals who are in the lab — many come out of the lab and they are out there after five o'clock, but that is the incidental boy.

CHAIRMAN: In view of the fact there is a business session of the N.C.A.A. tomorrow, it would seem to me that we might profitably spend these remaining thirty minutes in the discussion of some problems which I think will arise on the convention floor. Of course, in that large meeting we don't usually have a chance to air our views to any considerable extent.

In view of some information given out at the Council Meeting last night, I would like to raise with you some questions which seem to me are important to consider. That is, as far as N.C.A.A. policy for the future is concerned. These came to me without previous information to any extent, and so I am calling on my memory as to what the proposals of the Executive Committee are and which will be placed before you tomorrow.

Briefly, the N.C.A.A., as I understand it, finds itself in difficulty from the point of view of handling the business of the Association. As you know, we have a President, and we have a part time Secretary-Treasurer, and the Secretary and Treasurer at the moment happens to be the Commissioner of the Big Ten. He finds the duties of the N.C.A.A. so burdensome that he and the Executive Committee have made some suggestions. They are with reference to the creation of a new and larger office with an executive assistant to the President, who shall be, I take it, a full time man and who shall be paid a salary commensurate with his position and sufficient clerical assistants will be furnished to make the office adequate to handle the business. That will be in addition to the Secretary-Treasurer; and this particular person, when, as and if he is selected, will be under the direction of the President and Secretary-Treasurer.

Now, of course, that calls for the expenditure of additional funds and the Executive Committee is going to recommend to the Convention that the dues of the members of the N.C.A.A. be increased to a maximum of a hundred dollars per year per member, the amount to be determined by the enrollment in the particular institution. It seems to me that that brings up pretty important questions from the point of view of policy of the N.C.A.A.

I know you are all familiar with the history of the N.C.A.A. They have gone along for forty years having practically no paid officers, and some person has been willing to accept the Presidency and he has given up a part of his time in administering the affairs of the association, and it has gone ahead, I suppose it's fair to say, reasonably well.

Apparently the Association has come to a parting of the ways, and they must set up a large office in order to handle what appears to be the considerable responsibility for conducting meets and tournaments. The Executive Committee throughout the year has also been concerned with the creation of another office, and I think you have had copies of the minutes in each of your institutions which contain considerable deliberations in connection with the establishment of an office of public relations for the purpose of disseminating information throughout the country, particularly from the sources of publicity with reference to intercollegiate sports, and the N.C.A.A. was to join in with the Football Coaches' Association and another organization, the Athletic Institute, for the purpose of creating that office.

That particular venture seems to have been stymied for the moment, or temporarily, and this other venture is being proposed. Now, I throw those out with the thought that perhaps we might be interested in discussing what we want from the point of view of the N.C.A.A. and what we may expect from it. I think it's fair to say that this group wants to do all it can to further the interests of the National Collegiate Athletic Association which has done a great deal for sports throughout the years. It has standardized rules and the rules committees and chairmen of various committees have given a great deal

of thought and effort and time in building up this great organization and enterprise that we have. So I don't say this, I hope, in any particularly critical way, except I think it ought not to be rushed through, and I don't know that it will, on the convention floor, without being given some deliberation.

To bring it up, is there any matter in the few thoughts I have thrown out to you which seems to you to be of any interest? Do you have any thoughts on it?

EDWARD S. PARSONS, Northeastern University: It seems to me that inasmuch as the Executive Committee proposes to recommend the deferment of further action on the proposed publicity and statistics bureau, and that the other proposal of financing the new N.C.A.A. office and officials by changing the rate of dues is perhaps currently more important, nevertheless, in considering what we think the N.C.A.A. should do, it seems to me there should be some consideration of the great amount of time and considerably voluminous reports on the proposed publicity and statistics bureau, particularly as the New England College Conference took a definite position in regard to it. It seemed to me desirable to propose some action here to see whether or not this group was in disposed, through active opposition, to even vote for that particular type of activity.

I would like to say a few words on that. I think you all received the N.C.A.A. News Bulletin for 1945 containing all of our deliberations. I won't go into any details in connection with them, but after the Executive Committee had voted to establish the publicity and statistical bureau and after they had authorized the Committee to use its judgment at the time that the agency should be set up, it's noted here that because the end of the war made it practical to have a convention, it was decided to defer further action until this time, and then for some other reasons it has been decided not to take any action or recommendation by the Executive Committee, that is, no action now. After the meetings had been held and the authorization was completed, Tug Wilson wrote to many, if not all, of the members over the country for their reaction to the proposal, and solicited financial contributions.

When I received the letter, being Vice-President for the First District, it seemed to me that the proposal was of an activity which wasn't appropriate for the N.C.A.A. and I contacted two or three others and found they felt the same and therefore asked the president of the New England Conference, Ralph Jope, to call a meeting to consider the proposal of the Publicity and Statistics Bureau with a view to taking some action in connection with it which might be sent to our conference members to help and guide them.

We held the meeting in August and after considerable discussion action was taken as follows: "It was voted to recommend to the member colleges that the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A. in giving approval to the creation and development of a Publicity and Statistics Bureau has departed in letter and spirit from the past policies and procedures of the N.C.A.A. to an extent which may become embarrassing to the N.C.A.A. and to its Executive Committee, and because we feel that the wisdom of establishing such a bureau is open to serious argument and discussion, it is, therefore, the unanimous opinion of this committee that the entire matter should be held in abeyance until the next meeting of the N.C.A.A. in regular convention assembled."

"It is further recommended to the member colleges of the New England Conference that no contributions be made for the support of the proposed bureau until the Association of New England Colleges



and Conference on Athletics met at next annual meeting and considered and discussed the proposal."

At the meeting of the New England Conference on December 8th, the Conference unanimously voted to approve the action of the Executive Committee in this respect. I transmitted this action to Tug Wilson in a letter of August 22nd, with some further comments of my own, which still represent my own opinion, and I will read one or two of them, because they were phrased carefully at the time. I am now quoting from my own comments of the letter:

"I should say that if we felt this project was a proper and desirable one for the N.C.A.A. to sponsor, we would be glad as a member of the N.C.A.A. to contribute something to its support. It does not appear to us, however, that the proposed publicity and statistical service is a worth while and desirable activity for the N.C.A.A. It looks as though the N.C.A.A. is planning to sponsor a program which is being underwritten to the extent of more than fifty percent by two special interest groups: The Football Coaches' Association, and The Athletic Institute.

"Such a setup seems most unfortunate. It also appears from the fact that the Football Coaches' Association has been working on the thing for the past two years that the principal object is to develop a program to enable college football to more successfully compete with professional football for the public interest and support."

I don't think there is anything further of interest there. Since that time similar views have been expressed in regard to it all over the nation and so it seems practical to me and reasonable to get the thing before this meeting by proposing a resolution which I have prepared and would like to present for your consideration.

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the proposed N.C.A.A. Publicity and Statistics Bureau should not be established, because

"A. The establishment of such an agency appears to be a move, at least, in the direction of promoting and furthering the commercialization of intercollegiate athletics; and

"B. The furthering of commercialization of intercollegiate athletics is not consistent with the past policies and procedures of the N.C.A.A. or with the implications of the 'purposes of the association' as stated in Article II of the constitution. In fact, it is not a proper and desirable activity for the N.C.A.A. to engage in."

In offering this resolution I would like to point out that the N.C.A.A. already has a statistical service through the Barnes Company in New York. I would like also to suggest that so far as publicity for our college sports, be it football, basketball, or what not, that can best be achieved through the publicity directors of the individual colleges, or at least by the engaging by such conferences or colleges as feel the need of further service of that sort publicity representatives to take care of their particular group.

I have something further to say on the matter depending upon your action concerning the proposed resolution, but I would like to present that for discussion first.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, here is the resolution which you have heard read. Do you want me to read it to you again? What is your feeling with reference to it? Would anyone like to discuss it?

MR. MORRELL: I move it be adopted.

MR. NICHOLS: I second it.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved and seconded that this resolution which has been read by Mr. Parsons be adopted by the Small College Group and presented, if passed by this group, to the convention of the N.C.A.A. Don't you care to discuss this, gentlemen?

MR. NICHOLS: I think it's probably true that a good many men may not have heard of this, that is, they might not have read the Bulletin and haven't given the thought to it that the New England Conference has. The men in the New England Conference have given lot of thought and study to this question and a lot of men here who perhaps are representatives to the N.C.A.A. may never have heard of this until this time. There may be some, probably are, but I think those that have studied it and looked into it and know the implications that are back of it and realize what is involved would be opposed to it from the standpoint certainly of our small college group who are definitely certainly opposed to anything that would further the commercialization of our intercollegiate sports as applies to football especially. Most of you realize the Athletic Institute is financed partly, and you will correct me if I am wrong in this, by sporting goods companies.

I don't think we would logically want to be tied in with the financial support for the promotion of our athletics with sporting goods firms for one thing. I think there are other things that are involved, but I think if you will study all of the implications that are involved in this, you want to go pretty slow on it. I think that we have, as Mr. Parsons has said, an adequate handling for our publicity through our collegiate representatives, through our conferences and so forth, for all the publicity that we need, and I don't think we are interested in competing in publicity with professional sports.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions, gentlemen? Do you wish to vote on this? All those in favor of the resolution as presented by Mr. Parsons will signify by saying, "Aye." Those opposed. It seems to be a unanimous vote and I suppose that carries with it the duty of the Vice-President from the N.C.A.A. to present this on the floor of the convention, Mr. Parsons.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have been requested to discuss the question, which we will each be asked to vote on tomorrow, that is whether we give approval to the increase in dues for membership in the N.C.A.A. It was stated, I think, that they needed to raise about seven thousand dollars from the membership, and that the present membership was approximately two hundred fifty. It was also said the Executive Committee thought the colleges would not look unfavorably upon this, because there were other memberships which were as expensive or perhaps more expensive than this membership would then be. Personally, I am not familiar with such associations, although there may be some. I think it's obvious they need help in that connection; but, of course, that will saddle the N.C.A.A. with another office which must be set up and maintained and the salary paid. At the moment the N.C.A.A. treasury is an excellent shape. They have something in excess of thirty thousand dollars in the treasury, which has come in a large part from the proceeds of the basketball tournament which has been held in Madison Square Garden and Kansas City. That could not be relied upon indefinitely and perhaps the N.C.A.A. would decide not to hold the basketball championships in such a place as the Madison Square Garden, but on the campus of some institution and therefore that source of income would be substantially reduced.

Do we have anything to say about that particular point?

MR. HICKS: You spoke earlier of the allocation of this additional fee or tax according to the student population of the various institutions. I believe. Would that be the student population of both male and female, or the male population of the institution?

THE CHAIRMAN: Unfortunately that same question came to my own mind and was not made clear, whether it would be the student

population limited to those undergraduate men eligible to participate in athletics or included the graduate school or there was no definition of that particular phrase, which puzzled me, and I should think from an accounting point of view it would afford a good deal of difficulty on that suggested scheme. I think there is another point which troubles me a good deal. In this N.C.A.A., since I have been in it, it has been a democratic institution. Whether or not there was a very small college or a very large college, they each paid their one fee, namely twenty-five dollars. They each had equal rights in the organization. I am fearful that if this scheme goes through, then what will happen is what happens in any other organization that I know of where they have a graduated scale of dues, that the ones who pay the higher dues will naturally and by implication expect greater representation, and I am fearful that the smaller college will feel gradually pushed out of the picture and feel that they have a very small part in the N.C.A.A.

Now, that may be painting a red herring across the trail, but it does have possibilities from the point of view of maintaining this fine Association as a democratic institution. I think, personally, it's very unfortunate that we have come to that point of view, where the dues have to be increased beyond twenty-five dollars a year, because in many institutions this comes out of the athletic association budget, and every dollar is important. This isn't the only association that we have to belong to. There are a great many and they add up to a considerable amount. I am really frankly a little disappointed in the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A., that they haven't been able to solve this problem in another way, and it also seems to me, having gone on for forty years with this organization in which people were willing to give their time to administer it, and institutions were willing to excuse men to give time to it, that we come to the point, with thirty odd thousand dollars in our association treasury, that we have to maintain a large office, and I suppose it's important that all of this information be given out to the newspapers, although I am not too sure about that, either, but we have to have all of these expensive things and that we, at the same time, have to put in this complicated system of increasing the dues.

Now, as I say, I am making what might be a provocative statement to see if anybody here agrees with my feeling in it.

MR. MORRELL: Is there any chance in your mind that this is another way of getting the thing that they started to get with their Publicity and Statistics Bureau?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, it could be argued, in my opinion, that that was so. Personally, I doubt it. I think the Executive Committee of and the Council of the N.C.A.A. are primarily interested in administering the affairs of the Association. It was unfortunate from their point of view that this public affairs thing was started by the Football Coaches' Association. Pressure was brought to bear on the N.C.A.A., and I think I am stating facts now, to join in with it, and that they did in the beginning, as indicated by the minutes, wholeheartedly join in with those other two groups for the formation of it. They attempted to raise twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of publicizing in the first instance intercollegiate football, and then somebody said, "What is the matter with the other sports?", and they changed it to include the other sports, and so forth and so on.

It seems to me the whole venture from the point of view of administration has been an unfortunate one. I doubt very much whether they will press this public affairs bureau at the moment. I think it's logical to assume that the establishment of this office, which they will pro-

pose, will carry with it by implication and otherwise a good deal of publicity work, particularly for the meets and tournaments.

Now, I think that is a very praiseworthy thing, perhaps, if we can afford it. I don't know that that answers your question, but it's the best I can do.

MR. NICHOLS: There is another factor, as you know having attended the meetings, coming up, and that is the Olympics that are coming up in 1948, and there is a large amount of work connected with that, and with the raising of money for that, and the appointing of committees and so forth, and I think they thought partly in terms of the work ahead, partially in connection with that, possibly. There is no question but what the increase of our tournaments in the N.C.A.A. has meant a lot of increase in the amount of work and the increase in membership and increase in income. Whether, as you say, it could be done on a voluntary basis, I don't know.

THE CHAIRMAN: I didn't mean to say that, because from what I know of the N.C.A.A., it seems to be perfectly obvious they must take some steps to enlarge their office of the Secretary-Treasurer so they will have more help and can handle the work. There is no question about that, and no sensible person would argue with it. The only question is how is the best way to organize it and set it up for the benefit of the N.C.A.A.

MR. OOSTING: I would like to speak in support of the arguments you gave regarding the variation in fees to be paid by the small college as compared to the large college. You raised a very good point, I think, and I believe it could be handled in some other way and still have the large organization into which the National Collegiate has developed, to handle without making it necessary for a division of the fees and that it would be a desirable thing to do.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, gentlemen, it's ten minutes past five, and I don't think we ought to stay longer, unless someone has something on his mind more serious than I have. Thank you very much for coming, and I have enjoyed the meeting, and I hope you have. We will stand adjourned.

# APPENDIX I

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

1944 - 1945

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION  
STATEMENT OF FUNDS — NOVEMBER 30, 1945 - 1944

### GENERAL FUND

	November 30	
	1945	1944
<i>Cash</i>		
Northern Trust Company, Chicago	\$16,342.38	\$25,439.32
Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, Middleton, Conn.	3,134.15	3,072.40
Petty Cash Advances	378.20	300.00
	<u>\$19,854.73</u>	<u>\$28,811.72</u>
<i>Investments</i>		
\$4,000.00 U.S. Government 2% Treasury Bonds of 1951-53, dated Sept. 15, 1943, due Sept. 15, 1953 — Cost	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
\$21,625.00 U.S. Government Savings Bonds Series F dated January 1945, due January 1957 — redemption value Nov. 30, 1945, \$16,002.50 — Cost	16,002.50	
	<u>\$20,002.50</u>	<u>\$ 4,000.00</u>
Total General Fund	<u>\$39,857.23</u>	<u>\$32,811.72</u>

### OLYMPIC FUND

<i>Cash</i>		
Savings Account — Northern Trust Company of Chicago	\$ 2,531.05	\$ 2,499.73
<i>Investments</i>		
\$41,000.00 U.S. Government Savings Bonds Series F, dated Oct. 1, 1942, due Oct. 1, 1954 — redemption value Nov. 30, 1945 \$31,160.00 — Cost	30,340.00	30,340.00
Total Olympic Fund	<u>\$32,871.05</u>	<u>\$32,839.73</u>

### CASH RECEIPTS

Dues Collected	\$ 5,685.00	\$ 5,560.00
<i>Meets and Tournaments</i>		
Basketball	27,666.98	26,029.29
Swimming	57.31	169.16
Golf	91.73	76.79
Track and Field	341.59	339.96
Tennis	167.88	104.14
Track and Field 1943		175.98
Tennis 1943		164.73
Total Meets and Tournaments	<u>\$28,325.49</u>	<u>\$27,000.05</u>

### Royalties from Publications

Basketball Rules	1,020.00	680.00
Football Rules, etc.	6,167.41	1,825.84
Handbook on Injuries	6.00	4.16
	<u>\$ 7,193.41</u>	<u>\$ 2,510.00</u>

News Bureau Contributions	550.00	
<i>Interest</i>		
U.S. Government 2% Treasury Bonds	120.00	
Savings Account	61.75	60.54
	<u>\$ 731.75</u>	<u>\$ 60.54</u>

Total Cash Receipts for Year \$41,935.65 \$35,190.59

### CASH DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Rules Committees</i>		
Basketball	\$ 986.81	\$ 907.07
Football	1,349.17	
Ice Hockey	20.52	
Swimming		41.40
Boxing		37.03
<i>Other Committees</i>		
Executive (including travel)	2,058.22	1,454.10
News Bureau Temporary Organization	75.80	
Olympic Committee	205.12	
Standards for Facilities in Physical Education and Athletics Committee	21.80	
<i>General Expense</i>		
President's Office	140.24	204.56
Secretary-Treasurer	1,000.00	
Clerical	826.47	300.00
Convention	1,220.05	181.61
Contributions and Dues	550.00	550.00
Printing	1,374.25	678.28
Office Supplies	213.08	42.04
Postage	127.37	104.64
Telephone and Telegraph	92.92	14.07
Bank Exchange	55	30
Premium on Fidelity Bond	12.94	25.00
Auditing	225.00	246.30
Rental — Safety Deposit Box	6.00	6.00
Mimeographing	73.91	43.36
<i>Other Expenses</i>		
Basketball Tournament	21,600.00	21,282.08
Track and Field Meet — Deficit — University of Minnesota	1,717.36	
Traveling Expense	966.61	49.35
Miscellaneous	25.95	65.66

Total Cash Disbursements \$34,890.14 \$26,233.45

Net Excess of Cash Receipts Over Disbursements  
(excluding purchase of U.S. Government Series  
F Savings Bonds) \$ 7,045.51 \$ 8,957.14

Memberships in the Association at November 30, 1945 were as follows:

Member Institutions	Number	Dues for 1945		
		No. Paid	No. Unpaid	No. Dropped
1st District	29	28	—	1
2nd District	52	47	1	4
3rd District	46	42	—	4
4th District	43	37	2	4
5th District	22	19	—	3
6th District	10	10	—	—
7th District	12	11	—	1
8th District	20	19	—	1
	234	213	3	18
Allied Members	21	18	—	3
Associate Members	1	1	—	—
Affiliated Members	1	1	—	—
Total Memberships	257	233	3	21

Three Allied Members were listed as non-paying. During the year ten member institutions and two Allied Members paid 1944 dues. All remaining unpaid 1944 and prior years' dues were cancelled and 19 memberships dropped for non-payment of dues, and two member institutions have resigned. An itemized list of members dropped and members with dues outstanding is included in the Report of the Secretary printed earlier in this book.

The accounts of the Association were consistently maintained on a cash recorded basis, therefore the funds as shown do not include unpaid dues and accrued income from royalties or unpaid obligations. Interest due September 15, 1945 on \$4,000.00 2% United States Treasury Bonds amounting to \$40.00, held as an investment of the General Fund, was uncollected at November 30, 1945.

K. L. Wilson, Treasurer

(Books and records of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1945, were examined and audited by J. M. Brooks, C.P.A., Evanston, Ill.)

# FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1945 BASKETBALL PLAY-OFFS AND FINAL GAME

## Western Play-Off

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, March 23 and 24, 1945

<b>Receipts:</b>	
Ticket Sales	\$12,106.37
Taxes Collected	2,617.21
Program Receipts	1,796.70
Broadcasts	70.00
Total Receipts	\$16,590.28

<b>Disbursements:</b>	
Promotion	
Publicity Posters	\$ 49.35
Other Advertising	89.60
Postage, Telephone Tolls	9.82
Telephone and Telegrams	6.46
Clerical Expenses	9.75
Band	250.00
Committee and Officials	
Officials	1,234.94
Committee	136.27
Games Expenses	
Competitors —	
University of Arkansas	\$ 885.15
Oklahoma A.&M.	810.53
University of Oregon	2,908.82
University of Utah	1,736.50
Equipment	63.99
Buildings	1,610.64
Programs	1,357.60
Taxes	2,617.21
Total Disbursements	\$13,582.63
Net Receipts	\$ 3,007.65

## Eastern Play-Off and Final Game

Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 22, 24 and 27, 1945

<b>Receipts:</b>	
Ticket Sales	\$71,794.60
Sale of Broadcasting Rights	1,500.00
Total Receipts	73,294.60
Less N.Y.C. Gross Receipts Tax	36.65
Total Receipts	\$73,257.95

<b>Disbursements:</b>	
Team Expenses	
Ohio State	\$ 1,884.84
Oklahoma A. & M.	2,609.21
Kentucky	1,701.45
New York University	650.00



Tufts	988.88	
Valley Forge	502.00	
U. S. Coast Guard	200.00	
Team Entertainment	264.00	\$8,800.38
Committee Expenses		
Headquarters Expense	185.00	
Hotel Paramount	333.38	
Travel, etc.	908.48	
Trophies and Prizes	1,493.91	
Games Expenses		
Officials Fees and Expenses	1,860.13	
Services — A. B. Nixon	250.00	
Special Force Personnel	2,431.44	
Preparation and Cleaning	1,063.52	
Publicity and Advertising	652.38	
Ticket Printing	348.45	
Basketballs	58.58	
Miscellaneous Games Expenses	75.00	
Printing Schedules, etc.	18.40	
Tax on Tickets	375.80	
Postage, Telephones and Misc.	144.57	
Public Liability Insurance	255.00	
Public Address System	75.00	
Marquee Signs	120.00	
Spot Lights	60.00	
Payroll Taxes	144.43	
Compensation Insurance	87.31	
Total Disbursements		\$19,741.16
Net Receipts	\$53,516.79	
Rent per Contract — 50% receipts	26,758.39	
Proceeds due N.C.A.A. Basketball Committee		\$26,758.40

#### Summary

<i>Receipts:</i>	
Western Play-Off	\$16,590.28
Eastern Play-Off and Final Game	73,257.95
Total Receipts	\$89,848.23
Less 50% of \$53,516.79 (Garden Share)	26,758.39
Total Receipts	\$63,089.84

#### Disbursements:

Western Play-Off	\$13,582.63
Eastern Play-Off and Final Game	19,741.16
General Administrative Expenses:	
Selection Committee Expenses	\$ 109.85
Committee Travel	79.78
Herff-Jones (Medals)	187.05
Ohio State (Telephone and Telegraph)	67.31
Entertainment — Press and Radio	173.00
Secretarial Services	75.00
Tax on Complimentary Tickets	52.98

R. E. Peters	250.00	
Lowe & Campbell	129.66	
Official Films, Inc.	650.00	
Reimburse H. G. Olsen (Telephone and Telegraph)	94.68	
Postage and Office Supplies	39.40	
Herff-Jones (Trophies)	190.36	2,099.07
Total Disbursements		\$35,422.86
Net Receipts	\$27,666.98	
<i>Distribution of Net Receipts</i>		
10% to N.C.A.A.	\$ 2,766.70	
<i>Competing Teams:</i>		
Oklahoma A & M 3/18	3,600.00	
New York University 3/18	3,600.00	
University of Oregon 2/18	2,400.00	
University of Utah 2/18	2,400.00	
University of Arkansas 2/18	2,400.00	
University of Kentucky 2/18	2,400.00	
Tufts College 2/18	2,400.00	
Ohio State University 2/18	2,400.00	
Balance to N.C.A.A.	3,300.28	\$27,666.98

#### FINANCIAL REPORT OF SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 30 and 31, 1945

Total Receipts	\$ 1,078.91
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Printing, tickets, programs, etc.	\$ 255.00
Medals, L. G. Balfour Co.	152.64
Trophies, L. G. Balfour Co.	59.40
Ticket Seller	5.00
Clerical Services	33.75
Total Disbursements	505.79
Net Receipts	\$ 573.12
<i>Distribution of Net Receipts</i>	
10 per cent to N.C.A.A.	\$ 57.31
Prorated to Competitors	515.81

#### FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 9, 1945

<i>Receipts</i>	
Ticket Sales	\$ 4,349.00
Tax Collected on Complimentary Tickets	197.52
Program Sales	100.00
Gross Receipts	\$ 4,646.52
Less U. S. Tax	951.81
Total Receipts	\$ 3,694.71

*Disbursements*

Printing	\$ 97.12	
Advertising	131.21	
Meet Expenses		
Expenses of Officials and Meetings	347.91	
Office Supplies	73.30	
Medals and Trophies		
Bunde & Upmeyer Mfg. Co.	448.90	
Public Address System	45.00	
Implements and Materials	30.28	
Gate Expense	188.90	
Building and Grounds	231.85	
Miscellaneous	52.20	
Promotion Expense	340.10	
Total Disbursements		\$ 1,986.77
Net Receipts	\$ 1,707.94	

*Distribution of Net Receipts*

20 per cent to N.C.A.A.	\$ 341.59
Prorated to Competitors	1,366.35

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, June 25-27, 1945

*Receipts*

Entry Fees	\$ 195.00
Program — Advertising	320.00

Total Receipts \$ 515.00

*Disbursements*

Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 21.40
Postage	7.86
Telephone and Telegraph	13.56
Awards — 1944 Certificates	22.50
1945 Certificates	21.65
Program Expenses — Printing	312.50
Engraving	23.80
Total Disbursements	\$ 423.27

Net Receipts \$ 91.73

*Distribution of Net Receipts*

100 per cent to N.C.A.A.	\$ 91.73
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## FINANCIAL STATEMENT N.C.A.A. TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., June 25-30, 1945

*Receipts*

Gate Receipts	\$ 1,231.50
Programs	341.52

Entry Fees (Including Allied)	324.00
Sale of used tennis balls	99.55

Total Receipts \$ 1,996.57

*Expenses*

Announcements	\$ 18.50
Postage, etc.	9.00
Medals	19.87
Prizes	202.72
Dinner and entertainment	121.50
Expenses official referee	20.00
Federal tax on tickets	206.23
Daily draw sheets	85.00
Posters and official badges	15.25
Tennis balls	195.84
Engraving Garland Bowl and Express	5.52
Gatemen and ball boys	131.35
Physical set-up and extra labor	
expense courts	797.31
Total expenses	\$ 1,828.69

Net Receipts \$ 167.88

## APPENDIX II.

### CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(Revised and adopted at the annual convention held in Detroit, December 30 and 31, 1941.)

#### ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

#### ARTICLE II.

##### PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

#### ARTICLE III.

##### DECLARATION OF SOUND PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS\*

Intercollegiate athletics should be conducted upon sound principles and with a proper understanding of their relationship to the educa-

\* During the years since Article III was adopted and published, it has been increasingly evident that some informal explanation of the thinking of the Association which led to its adoption should be made available. It has seemed wise, too, in view of many requests for information, to suggest in some cases procedures which might be set up within institutions to carry out the provisions of this article. Therefore, brief explanatory notes have been added following the various sections.

tional functioning of the college or university, in order to constitute an important and useful adjunct of undergraduate life and training. This Association believes that the minimum standards specified in this article are essential to the conduct of intercollegiate athletics upon sound principles.

**SECTION 1. Amateurism.** A college athlete should in all respects meet the Association's definition of an amateur sportsman: "An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sports primarily for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is an avocation."

The Association believes that the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents. Intentional violation by an athlete of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member is a violation of amateurism.

**SECTION 2. Control of Athletics.** The control and responsibility for the conduct of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics shall in the last analysis be exercised by the institution itself.

**SECTION 3. Institutional Responsibility.** The institution shall see to it that an athlete is both admitted to college on the same basis as any other student and observes and maintains the same academic standards.

##### SECTION 4. Aid for the Athlete.

a. In the award of student aid an athlete shall neither be favored nor discriminated against.

Note 1—Athletes should not be placed on a different basis from other students in the award of financial aid. In some quarters there has been a feeling that an athlete deserves, ipso facto, financial aid; in others that no greater proportion of athletes should receive such aid than the proportion of other members of the undergraduate body. The Association feels that the problem cannot properly be met on any such arbitrary basis. The purpose of all such aid is to enable students to receive the benefits of a complete college education. If a boy's need is established, he should be entitled to aid. On the other hand, if his financial status is such that he or his family can afford to pay for his college education, he should be required to do so. The Association recognizes that this is a problem in all institutional aid but believes that the same investigations and findings in each case should be made with respect to the athlete as with respect to any other undergraduate. Any other institutional point of view the Association believes both undemocratic and unprofessional.

b. Any scholarship or other aid to an athlete shall be awarded only through the regular agency established by the institution for the granting of aid to all students; this agency should give to the recipient a complete written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the award.

Note 1—Many instances have come to the attention of the Association of individuals, generally not officially connected with the institution, making promises with respect to financial aid to athletes. In many cases this has caused embarrassment to the institu-

tion's officials, and to the student who believed that such aid had been granted him officially by the institution. If all institutions adopt the practice of giving a written statement to the entering student, telling him exactly what aid is being given, much of this difficulty may be avoided. The carrying out of this provision will mean that the institution has a specific record of its obligation to the student, and that the student has a definite statement of the institution's obligation to him.

Note 2—The Association recognizes that the source of funds available for financial aid to athletes must be carefully scrutinized and safeguarded to prevent abuses, but it further recognizes that modern institutional accounting practices often involve allocation or inclusion of athletic receipts or contributions from individuals or organizations, for this purpose, within general institutional budgets, which make arbitrary prohibitions on the use of funds from such sources impracticable.

The Association, in determining adherence to the standards specified in this article, may require complete information regarding the administration of student aid in any member institution.

Some of the factors that should be considered in order to secure acceptable safeguards for the institution and the athlete are:

- (1) Control and administration of such aid should be in the hands of the regular agency established by the institution for the granting of aid to all students, and independent of the athletic department of the institution.
- (2) Athletic participation should not be a condition for such aid.
- (3) Awards of financial aid to athletes should be based on the same considerations as to need, etc., as govern such awards to all students.
- (4) Complete information regarding the award of such aid should be readily available to responsible persons and organizations. It has been found to be a desirable practice, to publish in the official student aid reports of the institutions the names of the recipients of such aid, with the terms and amounts of such awards.

c. No athlete shall be deprived of scholarship or other aid because of failure to compete in intercollegiate athletics.

Note 1—In some institutions aid has been granted to an athlete and subsequently taken away if, for one reason or another, the recipient fails to take part in the intercollegiate athletic program. The Association believes that this is unfair to the athlete and is a direct professionalizing influence in intercollegiate sport. A student should be free to make his contribution to athletics just as he is free to make any other extra-curricular contribution. If, however, for any reason he does not enter athletic competition, he still deserves his aid to the extent of the obligation incurred by the institution, provided he meets, in other respects, the requirements set up by the institution.

d. Financial aid extended to an athlete from any source other than (a) persons on whom he may be naturally dependent for support, or (b) the regularly constituted sources of such aid within his institution, shall be approved or disapproved, on the basis of need, by the regular agency established in his institution for the granting of aid to all students.

Note 3—The necessity for careful and reasonable administration

of this paragraph is fully recognized by the Association. There are, of course, many cases in which aid from outside sources is legitimate. Some of the factors that should be taken into consideration in this administration are:

- (1) The length of time the donor has known the recipient of such aid;
- (2) The interest which he has taken in the recipient during this time;
- (3) The understanding by the recipient of just what the aid involves and the reason for which it is given;
- (4) The protection of the recipient from sudden withdrawal of the aid;
- (5) The appropriateness of such aid from the standpoint of the institution.

The Association believes many of the difficulties arising under this paragraph can be solved if administrative officers, recipients and donors have a complete understanding of the problems involved.

e. The compensation of an athlete for employment shall be commensurate with the service rendered.

Note 1—This provision recognizes that an athlete should receive fair compensation for his services and that he should not receive more than fair compensation. The Association has found that, where athletes have jobs for which they do not give value received, a bad psychology is developed all along the line. The person giving the job feels that he is being "used" and is often unwilling to give any employment at all to college students after a bad experience with an athlete. The athlete feels just as definitely, if not as openly, that he is being paid for athletic participation in an indirect and shameful way. The Association makes the suggestion that, in order to carry out the provisions of this paragraph, institutions have jobs held by athletes handled by the same college agency that is responsible for jobs for all students. If this is done, it is possible for the institution to check with the employer to see that all undergraduates holding jobs are working for what they get. With the job set-up handled in this way, an athletic department is freed, on one hand, from the responsibility of a job program and is, on the other hand, completely free from legitimate criticism except as the institution's job program may be criticized.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### MEMBERSHIP

###### SECTION 1. Eligibility for Membership.

All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable scholastic and athletic standards, are eligible to membership in this Association.

###### SECTION 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership.

The members of this Association severally agree: (1) To supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the definition of amateurism, the principles of amateur sports, and the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in this constitution; (2) To establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.



The constituted authorities of each institution shall determine for their institution the methods necessary to uphold the principles of amateurism and to make effectively operative the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in Article III of this constitution. The self-government of the constituent institutions shall not be interfered with or questioned, but membership in this Association may be terminated as herein provided.

### SECTION 3. *Classes of Membership.*

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active.
- (b) Allied.
- (c) Associate.
- (d) Affiliated.

(a) Active members shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(c) Associate members shall consist of institutions of learning or groups and associations of such institutions, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, but failing by their nature to qualify for other classes of membership.

### SECTION 4. *Election to Membership.*

(a) *Active Membership.* An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the secretary on a form prepared by the secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues. The secretary shall refer such application to the vice-president of the district in which the institution so applying is located, who shall determine the scholastic standards of the applicant as indicated by the rating accorded the institution by the accepted accrediting agency covering that district. If the institution is not on such agency's accredited list, the vice-president shall so inform the secretary, and the application shall be disapproved and any dues paid refunded. If the institution is on such agency's accredited list it shall have satisfied the Association's requirement of "acceptable scholastic standards," and the vice-president shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant meets the requirement of "acceptable athletic standards." A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting shall be required for election to membership, provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district.

The votes of the member institutions shall be cast by the faculty athletic representative or the faculty athletic committee of the institution. In submitting such applications to vote, the vice-president shall call attention to the conditions and obligations of membership set out in Article IV, Section 2 of this constitution.

(b) *Allied Membership.* Athletic conferences all of whose members are active members of, or eligible for active membership in, this Association, may be elected to allied membership by a majority vote

of the delegates present at an annual convention, or by a majority vote of the Council. The eligibility of any institution which is not an active member of this Association, but which is a member of a conference which holds or applies for allied membership, shall be determined as provided in subdivision (a) of this section.

(c) *Associate and Affiliated Membership.* Election to associate or affiliated membership shall be by majority vote of the delegates present at an annual convention, or by a majority vote of the Council.

### SECTION 5. *Annual Dues of Members.*

The annual dues of active members shall be twenty-five dollars for institutions whose undergraduate male enrollment is less than 750; fifty dollars for institutions whose undergraduate male enrollment is from 750 to 1500; seventy-five dollars for institutions whose undergraduate male enrollment is from 1501 to 2500; one hundred dollars for institutions whose undergraduate male enrollment is more than 2500.

The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when all of its constituents are active members of this Association.

The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

No dues shall be required of affiliated members.

### SECTION 6. *Termination of Membership.*

(a) The membership of any active member failing to maintain the acceptable scholastic and/or athletic standards required of applicants for membership may be terminated by the vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual convention, provided:

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the secretary of this Association, and to the president of such active member institution, not less than four months prior to the convention; (2) the Executive Committee approves the presentation of such motion to the convention; and (3) such notice is included in the official notice of the convention.

(b) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(c) The membership of any active, allied, or associate member failing to pay the annual dues for two successive years shall be terminated.

## ARTICLE V.

### ORGANIZATION

#### A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

##### SECTION 1. *Council.*

The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim between conventions shall be committed to a Council, which shall be elected at the annual convention of the Association for a term of one year. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts to be elected from the faculty.

(b) Seven members at large to be elected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer as ex-officio members.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election.
- (2) At the time of the annual convention, prior to the business session thereof.
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

#### SECTION 2. *Executive Committee.*

An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual convention to serve for one year under the general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall represent the Council and is empowered to transact the business and direct the affairs of the Association, during the period between conventions. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and the Association at the annual convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the current fiscal year as soon as possible after the close of the business session of each annual convention. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual convention.

The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the convention, through the Council, nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Executive Committee by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual convention following his election.

#### SECTION 3. *Officers.*

##### (a) *Designation of Officers.*

The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

##### (b) *Election of Officers.*

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual convention.

##### (c) *Duties of Officers.*

(1) *President.* The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council or of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the active members. The president shall call a meeting of the district vice-presidents immediately following their election at the annual convention and discuss their duties with them. In the

absence of the president, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the president's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) *Vice-Presidents.* Each vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the provisions of this constitution may be referred. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants for membership within his district as provided in Article IV, Section 4 of this constitution, and shall perform such other duties as the president may designate.

(3) *Secretary-Treasurer.* The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending November thirtieth, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual *Proceedings*. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

He shall present a proposed operating budget for the ensuing year at the business session of the annual convention for the information of the members and for purposes of general discussion. The Executive Committee shall adopt a budget for the then current fiscal year at its first meeting after the close of the business session of the convention.

#### B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

## ARTICLE VI

### MEETINGS

#### SECTION 1. Annual Convention.

There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

#### SECTION 2. Special Meetings.

Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council, or by the president when requested in writing by ten or more active members.

#### SECTION 3. Quorum.

Thirty active members represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

#### SECTION 4. Representation at Meeting.

Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Members, as well as non-member institutions, are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

#### SECTION 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates.

Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates present representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association takes a formal ballot, either written or viva voce, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

## ARTICLE VII.

### COMMITTEES

#### SECTION 1. Nomination of Committees.

The Committee on Committees shall report to the annual convention nominees for the following committees:

(a) *Rules Committees:* (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basketball; (4) Swimming; (5) Boxing; (6) Track and Field; (7) Wrestling; (8) Hockey; (9) Fencing; (10) Gymnastics; (11) Lacrosse.

(b) *Other Committees:* (1) Publication; (2) Preservation of College Athletic Records; (3) Tennis; (4) Golf; (5) Small Colleges; (6) Eligibility; (7) Olympic Fund Committee; (8) Baseball.

#### SECTION 2. Election of Committees.

Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted at the business session of the annual convention. Other nominations may be made from the floor. In the event of a contest a formal ballot shall be taken (either written or viva voce as determined by the convention) as provided in Article VI, Section 5.

#### SECTION 3. Reports of Committees.

The chairman of each committee shall report annually to the Council in writing the activities of his committee during the year.

#### SECTION 4. Publication of Rules.

Rules of play prepared by any of the rules committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. Rules committees may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, arrange with other national organizations for the publication of joint rules.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

## EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS

The executive regulations constitute a body of rulings covering the conduct of the business of the Association for which specific provisions may not have been made in the constitution.

### I.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS (At Convention)

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

II.  
REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL  
TOURNAMENTS OR MEETS

SECTION 1. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the Rules Committee, if any, in the sport involved. The Rules Committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the tournament or meet.

In sports for which there is no rules committee appointed by this Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a committee appointed by the Association. Such committee may appoint a tournament or meet committee to supervise actively the conduct of the meet or tournament.

SECTION 2. *Eligibility.* The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association, and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation.

SECTION 3. *Limitation of Entries.* The tournament or meet committee conducting any National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament or meet may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such tournament or meet to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

SECTION 4. *Financial Reports.* Reports covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the treasurer of the Association as soon as possible following the conclusion of such meet or tournament and must bear the certification both of the chairman in direct charge of the meet or tournament and that of the rules committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on a form drafted and supplied by the treasurer, and are to be published as promptly as it is feasible to do so.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to the payment of expenses of competitors and with respect to all other expenditures.

SECTION 5. *Distribution of Receipts.* The income from championship meets and tournaments shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(1) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(2) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision 1) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(3) The balance of net receipts, up to the amount of the traveling expenses of competitors, may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of track and field championships the prorating for payment of traveling expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(4) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions 1, 2 and 3) shall be paid to the treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

a. To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

b. If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association, and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions, on a basis determined by the rules committee of the sport and approved by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 6. *Payments to a Sponsoring Institution.* No sum out of receipts of a championship tournament or meet, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover expenses actually incurred in the conduct of the meet.

SECTION 7. *Fees of Allied Members.* Institutions which are not active members, but which are members of conferences which are allied members, shall pay to the treasury of the Association an entry fee of \$10.00 for one or more entries in any national meet or tournament conducted by this Association.

III.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

SECTION 1. *General Fund.* All income from membership dues or from the various activities of the Association shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. *Funds for Olympic Games.* Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by a special Olympic Fund Committee of the Association, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

SECTION 3. *Expenditures.* Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

(a) *Rules Committee Expenses.* The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national championship or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$7.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman.

Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national championship meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(b) *Olympic Committee Expenses.* The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

(c) *Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations.*

To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the treasurer is empowered to make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as he deems advisable.